THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 147. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1868. TRIPLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

First Mortgage Thirty-Year

GOLD OBLIGATIONS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Co,

Secured by an Absolute First Lien Upon the most Desirable Portion of the

Great National Pacific R.R. Line.

DEAR SIR:—This great enterprise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. Less than 400 miles remain to be built to connect the Central Pacific Railroad with the Atlantic lines. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the THROUGH CONNECTION BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK WILL BE COMPLETED BY JULY NEXT.

The western portion of the Line, known as the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, besides having the largest settlement, the richest mines, the most valuable lands along its route is also built and completed as a first-class Railroad in all respects, being constructed directly by the Company themselves, without the intervention of contractors, and in such a manner as to insure future stability, economy of opera, tion, and the permanent value of the property.

The report of the Special Commission of Experts, recently appointed by the President to examine the railroad and telegraph lines of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior, Dec. 3, is full and specific, and concludes as follows:—

"Heavy trains of rails, ties, and fuel are running safely to the extreme end of the road, four hundred and forty-five (445) miles from Sacramento. The road is being constructed in good faith, in a substantial manner, without stint of labor, material, or equipment, and is worthy of its character as a great national work."

By the aid of the General Government, and valuable grants from California sources, the Company have already met the bulk of their expenditures, and have sufficient cash resources to enable them to finish their work with the utmost vigor. The iron, and a liberal equipment for the five hundred miles now about completed, as well as the material needful for two hundred and fifty miles additional, are all bought, *paid for*, and at hand for use. The speedy completion of their entire line, and its success as a grand business enterprise, are no longer matters of hopeful promise, but are placed beyond all ordinary contingencies.

The business of the road, although in its infancy only, is without precedent. THE GROSS EARNINGS FROM JULY 1 TO DEC. 1 WERE UPWARD OF $1,400,000 IN GOLD, of WHICH ABOUT ONE MILLION WAS NET PROFIT. This result was from local commercial business only, at a time when the Company felt compelled to employ their available equipment, to a large extent, in transporting the vast amount of supplies required to subsist twelve thousand men along a line of more than five hundred miles, and the material required for extending the track THREE HUNDRED MILES during the period, to the temporary neglect of the enormous freighting business seeking transit over the Road.

At a late date there were no less than seventy-nine locomotives running on the road, eighty more on the way, and over twelve hundred cars, to which the Company are constantly making large additions, so that by the time the immense tide of THROUGH TRAVEL AND FREIGHT ACROSS THE AMERICAN CONTINENT shall be ADDED TO THE NATURAL AND EXPANDING LOCAL BUSINESS, and the energies of the Company, with their immense facilities, can be devoted to the regular traffic, THEIR EARNINGS WILL BE ON AN UNEXAMPLED SCALE, and their Securities be ranked AMONG THE MOST POPULAR IN THE WORLD.

The current Interest Liabilities upon the Bonded Debt, upon an average of three hundred miles in operation during the above period were less than $350,000.

The issue of the Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS is limited by act of Congress, and will not equal one-third the cost and value of the property upon which they constitute the first lien. The greater part of this loan is already marketed, and is held as a permanent investment by the capitalists of this country and Europe. We are authorized to offer a portion of the remainder at 103 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The Bonds are of $1000 each, bear six per cent. interest per annum, payable in the City of New York, IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

As the accrued interest from July 1 is charged to the purchaser *in currency*, and the semi-annual coupons maturing January 1 next will be paid in full, in gold, there is an advantage in purchasing during the present month equal to the premium on the back interest.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay *more than eight per cent. upon the investment*, and have, from national and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

We receive all classes of Government bonds at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from 5 to 10 PER CENT. PROFIT, and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, Progress, Business, and Prospects of the Enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return express at our cost.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Financial Avents of the Central Pacific Railroad,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

36 PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Dec. 8.

Peabody's Latest Gift to the London Poor—A Disastrous Gale—The Eastern Question.

By the arrival at New York yesterday of the steamship America, we have European advices by mail to the 8th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Peabody's Last Donation.

The following is a copy of the letter which accompanied Mr. Peabody's munificent gift:—

LONDON, Dec. 5.—My Lord and Gentlemen:—I beg to acquaint you, who have so kindly undertaken the management of the fund set apart under my second deed of gift of the 19th of April, 1866, for the the benefit of the poor of London and its vicinity, that in pursuance of an intention which I have entertained since the creation of that fund, I am desirous now of adding to it a further sum of £100,000.

In contemplation of this I purchased, about three years ago, a tract of freehold building land of about fifteen acres in extent, at Brixton, near the City of London School, easily accessible, and within a few minutes' walk of frequent trains to and from London. This land has increased in value, and can now be let on building leases of eighty years at rents producing about eight per cent. per annum on the cost, which is £16,285 17s. 3d. This land I propose to convey to you with the same powers as are conferred by the deed over the other property of this trust, and with discretion to you either to deal with it as a source of income by letting it, or any portion of it, on lease; or, should you deem it expedient, to retain it in your own hands, as sites for dwellings to be erected by the trust.

Pursuant to my letter of the 29th of January, 1866, I transferred to you, subject to a contingency therein explained, 5000 shares in the Hudson's Bay Company, which accordingly stand in your names, together with 642 additional shares purchased by the reinvestment of the accruing income of the previous 5000. These 5642 shares I have since redeemed conformably to the deed of the 19th of April, 1866, by the payment of £100,000 on the 1st of February last. I have now to acquaint you that it is my intention, so soon as the necessary deeds can be prepared, to hand the shares over to you, to be retained or dealt with according to your best judgment and discretion. The price of these shares shall be fixed on the 17th inst. by the Stock Exchange sales on that day, when I will hand to you a check for the balance to make the gift a cash value of £100,000.

This amount will increase my former donation of the second trust to £200,000, and, including my gift under the trust fund of March, 1862, of £150,000, a total of £350,000.

I trust you will see manifested in this further donation an expression of my entire satisfaction with the manner in which you have conducted the affairs of the trusts. I am, with great respect, your humble servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

To the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M. P. (chairman); his Excellency Reverdy Johnson, United States Minister; Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.; Sir James Emerson Tennent, Bart.; J. S. Morgan, Esq.

A Disastrous Gale.

From the London Globe, Dec. 7.

Yesterday a heavy southwest gale raged in the British Channel and caused several serious shipping casualties on the coast. In and around London on Saturday, at various periods during the day, the wind was accompanied with heavy showers of rain, and its force was very great throughout the night. Yesterday the wind was again very strong, and there was heavy rain about noon. At night the wind raged with great fury, and it is to be feared that lamentable accounts of wrecks and disasters will be received.

The steamship Hibernia has gone down off the Irish coast. The captain has landed at Wick, with three boats containing eighty-one passengers. A missing boat, with thirty-three persons on board, was seen to go down.

The barque North Briton, from Quebec, was wrecked yesterday afternoon in Mount's Bay, near Penzance; and it is said by the Liverpool *Courier* that seven of her crew were drowned. The life-boat was launched immediately, and succeeded in rescuing the rest of the people on board. On the other hand Mr. N. B. Downing, the honorable secretary of the Penzance branch of the National Lifeboat Institution, reports "that the seas were so tremendous on the first attempt that the noble boat was capsized. Happily, no lives were lost; but a second crew of thirteen men instantly jumped into the life-boat and saved the nine poor fellows from an apparently certain death."

Quakers in the New British Parliament

The *Friend* of this month, in a letter signed "Observer," gives the following list of members and ex-members of the Society of Friends in the new House of Commons:—Messrs. John Bright, Birmingham; Jacob Bright, Manchester; Edmund Backhouse, Darlington; W. E. Forster, Bradford; William Fowler, Cambridge; R. N. Fowler, Penryn; Charles Gilpin, Northampton; E. A. Leatham, Huddersfield; Jonathan Pim, Dublin; Joseph W. Pease, South Durham; John Whitwell, Kendall. The name of Mr. J. Fletcher, Cockermouth, might be added, as he is a member of the Society of Friends. All will support Mr. Gladstone except Mr. Fowler, who is a Conservative.

FRANCE.

The Eastern Difficulties and the Paris Bourse.

That terrible spectre, the "Eastern question," cast a shade over the Bourse on saturday, the 5th instant, and produced an effect which all the ghosts in the Montmartre Cemetery, disturbed by the police legions on December 3, had failed to do. The telegrams stating that the Porte was about to break off diplomatic relations with Greece and that a ship of war, with troops on board, had left the Dardanelles for an unknown destination, brought down the rentes from 71·80, the closing price of yesterday, to 71·35. An impression afterwards prevailed that diplomacy would find means to explain the news away; and, indeed, if it were serious at all it would produce something far worse than a fall of less than one half per cent. Rentes recovered for the close to 71·45, being a fall of 25c.; Italian fell 1f., and Turkish 1·35.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

—A subscription list has been opened at Orleans for the erection of a statue to the memory of M. Berryer in his native city, Marseilles.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* points out that during the nine months from February to October, inclusive, of the present year, there were run for at the different race meetings in the United Kingdom no less a sum than £312,526 15s.

—At the opening of both the Legislative Councils in Switzerland on the 7th instant the Presidents expressed the thanks of the Swiss people for the sympathy shown them by foreign countries during the inundations.

—It is stated that the complete accounts of the Russian budget of 1867 show that the revenue was 15,000,000 roubles more and the expenditure 15,000,000 less than had been estimated. It added that the Government has at its disposal with foreign bankers a running account of 68,000,000 roubles in specie.

—Eighty-six journalists have presented a petition to the Chamber of Representatives complaining of the arrests, domiciliary visits and seizures to which they were subjected during the recent press trial. The petition was referred to a committee, which reported on Monday, the 7th inst., that they regarded those measures as legal, and that journalists must always be incarcerated from the time of their arrest until their trial.

CALIFORNIA.

The Great Republican Reaction.

From the Sacramento Union, Dec. 5.

The total average vote of the State on Presidential Electors is 108,636; for Congressmen the total is 108,421. This probably indicates a population of somewhere near 600,000, which is an average of 5·4 per voter, according to the last estimate of population in San Francisco. In a political view, the result must be discouraging to the Democracy, despite their *quo warranto* and other weak devices to escape the consciousness of overwhelming defeat. They have increased their last year's vote far less than the Republicans, and the large Democratic majority of last year has been completely wiped out. Thus, counting the Gorham and Fay votes together, the comparison is as follows:—

	Rep.	Dem.
Total vote in 1868	54,574	54,062
For Governor in 1867	42,447	49,905
Increase	12,127	4,157
Republican net gain	7,970	

Out of a total increase of 16,284 votes, the Republicans get three-fourths. Should the great reaction we were told about go on at that rate, Democratic majorities in the future will be hard to find even by figuring in advance. Our Democratic friends try to draw consolation and hope from consideration of the Congressional vote, which they claim is in their favor. But here, too, the actual count shows a reaction against them since last year. There are Republican gains in every Congressional district, as follows:—

	First Dist.		Second Dist.		Third Dist.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
1868	20,081	23,632	18,264	15,124	15,528	15,792
1867	13,989	18,793	16,053	14,786	14,391	14,767
Increase	6,092	4,839	2,211	338	1,134	1,025
Rep. gain	1,253		1,879		109	

Thus it appears that the Republican candidates get, after a full, fair, and unembarrassed debate of political issues, a larger increase of votes than the Democrats. This does not look like a Democratic victory on the Congressional issue, nor has it the most distant resemblance to the supposed reaction against reconstruction. The following figures show the result as a whole throughout the State:—

Congressional Vote.	Rep.	Dem.	Total
1868	58,873	54,548	108,421
1867	44,436	48,346	92,782
Increase	9,437	6,202	15,639
Net Republican gain	3,235.		

Under such circumstances, for Democrats to sue out a writ of inquiry about fraud is nearly as sublime in its impudence as the charge brought against Republicans by the professional ballot-stuffers of the Sixth ward in New York city. We heartily wish there were some microscopic grains of honesty about this pretended desire to investigate fraud. It would be well to rake all that rottenness clean out of both parties; but this work cannot be expected of men who are more diligent and evince more zeal in trying to perpetrate new frauds than to unearth old ones. On the whole, we think the State has gone for Grant in spite of all—positively all—our Democratic friends could do to prevent it.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

No Dearth of Paymasters.

There are over forty applicants for paymaster in the army to fill a vacancy caused by the Senate's rejection of Paymaster Gould at the July session. The President has again nominated him, and the nomination is now before the Military Committee of the Senate.

The Lynching Business.

The lynching of the Reno brothers in Indiana recently is supposed by some to be under consideration by the State Department, with a view to the punishment of the lynchers, in vindication of a supposed pledge of our Government to the authorities of Canada that the Renos should be protected from the violence of citizens of Indiana. It does not appear that any such pledge was given, but steps were taken by our Government to prevent the prisoners from molestation *en route* from Canada to Indiana.

Tobacco Seizures.

A report has been sent from this city to certain journals that C. E. Creecy, Esq., the newly appointed Supervisor for Louisiana, is not entitled to half the proceeds of the tobacco recently seized at his instance at New Orleans, on account of frauds on the revenue, because of Mr. Creecy's position as Internal Revenue Supervisor. There is no truth in the statement. The Commissioner has made no such decision, the effect of which would be to induce supervisors to consult the interests of the tobacco and whisky rings rather than the interest of the Government. Mr. Creecy's reward for the New Orleans seizures will, it is expected, amount to $36,000.

General Harney on the Sioux Indians.

The St. Louis *Republican* says:—"General W. S. Harney, commandant of the Sioux Indian district on the Upper Missouri, has arrived. The General, we understand, will visit Washington before returning to the Sioux country, with a view of obtaining from Congress a ratification of the Sioux treaty made at Fort Rice last July, and to await the adoption of such legislation as will enable them to carry out the work so auspiciously begun. An additional appropriation is needed. The General has the utmost confidence in the success of the plan on the Sioux reservation. He says the greatest fear that fills the mind of an Indian is starvation. Feed him and he will be contented. He says he agrees with Wade in the assertion that it is our best policy to feed the Indian—still feed them—feed them at the Fifth Avenue Hotel—it is cheaper than fighting them.

"In regard to the present condition of the reservations under charge of the General, we have in a casual conversation obtained some interesting information, much of it new, and for which we are indebted to the General's Secretary, Colonel O'Conner. General Harney had his headquarters fifteen miles below Fort Sully, at a place called Peoria Bottom, named from the Belle Peoria, which was wrecked in the vicinity. It is located on the east side of the river, and opposite the reservation lands. The location was selected in order to be shielded from the annoyance of too much Indian company, as they incessantly want to smoke and have talks. Although it was late in the season when operations on the reservation commenced, yet a great deal has been accomplished in gathering in the Indians and settling them down."

LIST OF AMERICANS registered at the office of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Dec. 3, 1868, furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co.:—Mrs. Mary W. Phoenix, New York; S. Whitney Phoenix; C. F. Spang and family, Pittsburg; Dr. J. S. Purdy, Hyde Park, New York; Francis G. Young, New York; H. C. Hall, wife, and son, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cranston and daughter, New York; H. A. Wright and family, Michigan; James S. Dennis, Newark, N. J.; Jas. Gibson Johnson, Newburyport, Mass.; Charles F. Dunbar, Boston; Mrs. W. H. Harbeck, New York; Miss Harbeck; Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Smith, New York; Mrs. Andrew Lawton, Washington; Frank Morison, Boston; Mrs. A. H. Fiske, Boston; Andrew Fiske; Mrs. Joseph Willard, Boston; Mrs. Sidney Willard; Asa W. Parker, New York; Ralph G. Packard, New York; the Misses Daniell, Boston; Henry Harrisse, New York; Lewis T. Barney, New York; L. S. Stockwell, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Howe, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. F. Lawrence, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hanscom, Boston; J. McKaye, New York; Chas. H. Farnham, New York; E. M. Knox, New York; J. D. Bird, New York; Mrs. Reford, New York; R. L. Colt, New York; F. T. Washburn, Boston; J. Dundas Lippincott, Philadelphia; John Taylor Johnson, wife, and daughter, New York; F. B. DeBlois and wife, Boston; E. M. Kingsley, New York; Geo. D. Youngs, New York; Kate M. Youngs.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Mob Violence in Tennessee—Two More Lynchings—Brutal Murder Near Boston—A Destructive Gale in Chicago.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Attempted Lynching of a Negro—He Shows Fight and is Riddled with Bullets.

PULASKI, Tenn., Dec. 22.—Last night a party of disguised men broke open the jail, and taking out a negro named Aleck Mason, riddled his body with bullets. They first tried to lynch him, but Mason being a powerful man and offering resistance, they used their pistols and in a moment he was a corpse. The prisoner had been placed in jail for robbing a negro business firm in Pulaski on Thursday night last of over a thousand dollars. He bore the reputation of a desperate character, and had been repeatedly imprisoned for high-handed depredations. His sudden taking off, however, is severely censured as in itself a piece of outlawry.

Another Negro is Lynched and Shot.

A few days ago, near Edgeville, Haywood county, a negro outraged the person of a lady approaching the period of confinement. She recognized him, and he was shortly afterwards arrested. While being taken to jail, in the custody of an officer, he was seized by a party of masked men, and in an hour afterwards his body was found hanging to a tree pierced with bullets.

FROM BOSTON.

A Cold-Blooded Murder at Malden.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—One of the most cold-blooded and detestable murders we have been called on to chronicle for a long time was committed about a quarter before 3 o'clock this morning, the victim being Mr. David Faulkner, a night policeman of Malden, and a much respected citizen.

So far as the facts appear at present, it seems that two strangers, suspicious-looking men, were observed to be lurking around the depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad after the last train, which leaves Malden at half-past nine had departed, but nothing was thought of the fact at the time, as it was supposed they would soon go away. The depot was closed, as usual, and all remained quiet until half-past two o'clock this morning, when Officer Faulkner, in the course of his patrol, passed up Pleasant street towards the depot, when he saw two men, supposed to be the two seen the previous night, near the shed opposite the depot building on the other side of the track. He at once accosted them, asking them what they wanted there. Instead of replying one of them immediately drew a pistol, and, firing, shot Mr. Faulkner through the heart, killing him instantly, when the two turned and ran off in the direction of Medford.

Maryland Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Jacob G. Nicholson, an old and respected citizen of Baltimore, died yesterday.

Daniel Deckert, proprietor of the Hagerstown *Mail*, now has a suit in the Washington County Court to recover fourteen thousand dollars damages from the corporation for the destruction of his office, types, etc., by incendiaries, because of his alleged disloyalty during the war. The case excites great interest and will establish a precedent for other and similar actions.

The Baltimore colored Republicans had a meeting last night, and expelled one of their members for failing to act in harmony with them, by joining the Democrats.

Conflict of Judicial Authority.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 22.—The Supreme Court of this State has rendered a decision in the vexed railroad bond question, pronouncing them null and void, thus coming in direct conflict with the United States court, which has declared them valid.

Destructive Gale in Chicago.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—During the gale yesterday three buildings were blown down. They were on Rhodes avenue. The loss was from twenty thousand to thirty thousand dollars. Considerable other damage was done.

FROM EUROPE

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 22—A. M.—Consols 92¼ for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenties dull at 74. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 25½; Illinois Central, 95½.

PARIS, Dec. 22—A. M.—The Bourse opens firmer and Rentes are somewhat higher.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—A. M.—Cotton market quiet; sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 22—A. M.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and to arrive.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 22—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92⅜; United States five-twenties quiet at 74¼; Erie Railroad, 25⅜; Illinois Central, 95½; Atlantic and Great Western, 41.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 10½; Orleans, 10⅝. Lard easier at 67s. 6d. Pork firm at 87s. Bacon, 54s. Common rosin, 5s. 9d. Tallow, 48s. 6d.

HAVRE, Dec. 22—P. M.—Cotton opens quiet, both on the spot and afloat; sales at 122f. afloat.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 112½; Reading, 98⅝; Canton Co., 49; Erie, 38; Cleveland and Toledo, 97½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111½; Michigan Central, 127; Michigan Southern, 89¾; New York Central, 98; Illinois Central, 46½; Cumberland preferred, 37; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 90; Hudson River, 34½; 5-20s, 1862, 110⅝; do. 1864, 106⅝; do. 1865, 107⅛; do. new, 10s; 10-40s 105⅝. Gold, 135⅛. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109⅜.

—Wilson would like a few more nice places on the Supreme Court bench for Grant to fill.

—Howard Paul has offered Offenbach $5000 to write the music to a sequel to the *Grand Duchess*.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

The Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr.

For Conclusion of Yesterday's Proceedings See Third Page.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

This morning, at the usual hour, the Court met, and already every available seat was occupied. The crowd about the door-way was not so large as on the preceding days of the trial, no doubt the result of the exertions of the officers stationed there. The prisoner, as heretofore, appeared confident and easy in mind, and talked willingly and easily with his friends. After an hour's unaccountable delay the Commonwealth proceeded with the examination of their witnesses.

George Sommers sworn—Am an architect, and have been in the profession about fifteen years; at the request of Mr. Sheppard I went to the premises at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine street, and took some measurements on the 27th of November; Mr. O'Byrne, the prisoner's counsel, and a detective were with me; Mr. O'Byrne let us enter; I took various measurements, and from them drew this plan.

(A large plan was here exhibited to the jury and explained by the witness.)

From the pavement to the window sill is 12 feet; the distance from the head of the sofa to the wall is ten feet; (a number of large-sized photographs of the house were here shown to the jury); there is a tree in the yard beside the rear gate; I do not recollect seeing any ash barrels near the tree; the staircase is about three feet six inches wide; the dining-room door and the others in the main building are thick and heavy.

Daniel Dester sworn—I recollect this murder, at the corner of Tenth and Pine streets; I was coming down Tenth street about 9 30 o'clock that evening, and when I had got about two doors below Clinton I met a man who made a remark, calling my attention to Mrs. Hill's house; I went to the place, and found a woman standing on the steps; I entered the house, and a friend, who was with me, went for a doctor; I found the hall dark, but the kitchen lighted; the body of Mrs. Hill was lying on the sofa, and Mr. Twitchell, the prisoner, at the head, bathing it; no one else, except myself, were there; he said nothing to me, but I observed to him, "This is an awful thing; how did it happen?" He said, "We found her in the yard;" the bell rang, and he said, "For God's sake open that back gate and let the doctor in," but instead of going to the gate, I went to the front door, and just as my hand was on the knob the gas in the entry was lighted by a woman, who ran up stairs, exclaiming "O my God!" The prisoner was bathing the wounds with what seemed to me to be a white handkerchief, saying repeatedly, "O, my God! my poor mother!" he continued to do this until he was arrested; at the proposition of some one, I went out into the yard with Officer Howard, who had come in at the door; my friend also came into the house with Officer Howard; after I went to the front door to let these gentlemen in I remained in the kitchen ten or fifteen minutes, and then we went into the yard; my friend, Mr. Leidy, Officer Howard, young Mr. Morrell, and myself went into the yard; the prisoner did not go; I found out there a pool of blood, when we came into the house I saw that Officer Howard had the poker in his hand; I saw blood on the poker, but did not notice whether it was coagulated; some one then proposed to go up stairs; I went up stairs with Officer Howard, Mr. Leidy, and one or two others whose names I do not recollect; the prisoner did not go up; but while we were in the kitchen, before going up, some one remarked—"This is the thing that did the deed," speaking of the poker; this was loud enough for every one there to have heard it; I recollect no reply to it; no questions were asked by the prisoner when we came in from the yard; he was still standing at Mrs. Hill's head; the proposal to go up stairs was sufficiently loud to have been heard by all in the room; we went up the hall stairway, leaving the prisoner in the kitchen; we entered the dining-room; I can't say who led the party up stairs; it seemed to me that the gas was turned right low in the dining room; this was a drop light from a chandelier; some one also had a candle; those ahead of me went out of the dining-room into the little room back, and found the windows open, and the blood we tracked blood from the window in the back room to the sofa in the dining-room; there was a cushion on the end of the sofa which had blood upon it; there was blood upon the floor beneath the same end that had the cushion on it; I saw blood on the Pine street wall; the drops of blood on that wall seemed to extend two or three feet above the sofa; I did not make a minute examination of this, nor did I take any notice of the Tenth street wall or the chairs; we then went down the front steps into the kitchen, where the prisoner still was, and the officer arrested him; he was standing at her head bathing it; I heard him make no inquiry as to what we had found up stairs; I heard him say nothing at all; the officer arrested him and they went upstairs together; I remained in the kitchen three or four minutes until they came down; he took an overcoat from the hall, and myself and Mr. Leidy went with him to the Station House; Mr. Leidy and I came back with Officer Howard, and several other officers remained a few minutes and then went home; the prisoner that night had on a dark sack coat, buttoned up to the breast; he had no collar on; his shirt looked to me like a white undershirt; I observed no pleits or studs in it; I did not notice whether he had on boots; his pants looked to me of dark color; this bathing of the head consisted in putting the handkerchief into the water, on the wound, and into the basin again, backwards and forwards; the only doctor I saw there was a Dr. Zantzinger; I do not recollect that he said in the presence of the prisoner that the body was dead; he said something, but I did not see the prisoner change his conduct.

Cross-examined—I can't say who was the woman who lighted the gas in the entry; it was lighted while I had my hand on the door-knob to let the policeman in.

Channing Leidy sworn—I was in the neighborhood of Tenth and Pine streets at 9½ o'clock on the night of this murder; I was with Mr. Dester; my attention was first drawn to this house by a gentleman coming up Tenth street, who said that something was the matter there, as they were calling for a physician, and asked me if I was acquainted in the neighborhood; I answered that I was, and hastened on to the house, where we saw a lady standing on the steps; my friend entered the house, and I went for Dr. Weaver at Tenth and Lombard; I then started for Dr. Vandyke, when I was hailed by Mr. Doster, and went into this house; I passed through the hall into the kitchen, and discovered the body of Mrs. Hill with a wound in the right temple, lying upon a settee; Mr. Twitchell was at her head, bathing her temple; I think no one else was there at that time except Mr. Doster and Officer Howard; when I entered the room the prisoner asked me if I was the physician, and I replied I was not; I put my finger upon her pulse, and felt none; the rag was removed from the temple, which led me to put my finger upon the wound, and it sank; I think I extended my finger in the second joint; I turned about and said, "Why, it's no use bathing that woman's head, she is dead, and I think she has been dead some time;" the body was cold; I stepped back from the body, and a proposition was then made by some one to go into the yard; some four or five went into the yard; there was a candle in the pantry; the prisoner did not go; there was a clot of blood there, and we found pieces of comb in the blood.

(*Continued in Third Edition.*)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Dec 22 1868.

Money is active, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent; first-class business paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 105¾ was bid for 10-40s; 114¾ for 6s of 1881; 110¼ for '62 5-20s; 106¾ for '64 5-20s; 107⅞ for '65 5-20s; 109½ for July '65 5-20s; and 110 for '67 5-20s. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 100¾.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Minehill sold at 57, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55¾, no change; Catawissa preferred at 30¾, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 129¾, a decline of ¼; Reading at 49¾ an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54, a slight advance.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 47 was bid for Second and Third; 16½ for Tenth and Fifteenth; 24 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 10½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Northern Liberties sold at 112½; 57 was bid for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 68 for Penn Township; 70 for City; 65 for Commonwealth, and 125 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement, Lehigh Navigation sold at 28⅝@28¾, a slight advance. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 26 for Morris Canal; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New cf	100⅛	2 sh Minehill	57
$500 do. New cf	100⅛	10 sh Leh V R	55½
$500 Bel Del 3 m bs	77½	100 sh Cata Prf	30½
$4000 Leh 6s gold 1 bs	87⅛	100 sh OilCr&AI R b30	40
44 sh Bk N Libs	112½		

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	135¼	11·24 A. M.	135¼
10·27 "	135¼	11·35 "	135¼
11·14 "	135¼	12·03 P. M.	135¼

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; old 5-20s, do., 110¼@110½; new 5-20s, 1864, 106½@106¾; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109¼@110¼; do., 1867, 110@110¼; do., 1868, 110¼@110½; 10-40s, 105¼@105½. Gold, 135¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110@110½; do., 1864, 106¼@106¾; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; do. July, 1865, 109¼@110; do. July, 1867, 109¾@110¼; 1868, 110@110½; 10-40s, 105¼@105⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135@135¼.

New York Money Market.

—The N. Y. *Evening Post* of yesterday thus dilates on the great "bull" movement in New York Central stock:—

"The Stock Exchange has this morning been the scene of the wildest excitement, the cause of which was the announcement by the treasurer of the New York Central Railroad Company, in a card bearing this date, that at a meeting of the directors of the road on the 19th instant, a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. was declared also a cash dividend of 4 per cent. (payable February 20, 1869), on the old stock and on the new scrip certificates. The scrip dividend is issued to each stockholder, and is in the form of a certificate signed by the President and Treasurer of the company; it declares that the owner is entitled to eighty (80) per cent. of the amount of stock held by him; that the same dividends shall hereafter be paid thereon as are declared on the old capital stock; and that the certificates may be, at the option of the company, converted into stock whenever the company shall be authorized to increase its capital to an amount sufficient for such conversion. This dividend was an astounding surprise not only to the majority of stock operators at the Exchange but to many who were supposed to share the confidence of the controlling owner in the road. Some of the Directors deny that at the close of business on Saturday they knew that the dividend was to be declared, and it is reported—the truth of the report we cannot vouch for—that the meeting of the directors was held late on Saturday night, at the house of one of their number; that everything had been prepared for an immediate consummation of the scheme and that the business was hastily closed. Various other rumors of the grades of probability are current, among them one to the effect that recently there has been a perfect understanding between the Erie party and the Vanderbilt party. This theory is sustained by the act that the broker's firm of the first-named were conspicuous purchasers of New York Central during the past week. A large number of new certificates have been issued this morning at the office of the Union Trust Company, holders of stock showing a desire to obtain the same before any legal proceedings can be instituted to prevent the issue. It has been often reported that this dividend was soon to be declared, and so often deferred, that Wall street, although believing that it would ultimately be done, had become indifferent to the report, and regarded it simply as one of the means used to frighten speculative sellers of the stock into covering. The consequence is, a large number have been trapped, and must sustain heavy losses. On Saturday evening the closing quotation was 133⅝@134. This morning the earliest sales were at 163 to 161, and the subsequent course of the stock was as follows:—161, 162, 159, 156, 157, 155, 154, 152½, 156, 157, 153½, 154, 153, 151, 152, 150½@9⅝. After the first Open Board and before the Regular Board the price broke to 146½, but subsequently returned to 151½. The decline from the opening was due to reports that legal proceedings were to be instituted, and to the prospect of a complicated litigation. A resolution was passed by the Open Board directing its Executive Committee to confer with the Regular Board in regard to calling the stock ex dividend to-morrow. At the same time it was agreed that it should be called to-day with dividends on."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	154	Chi. and N. W. com	70
N. Y. and E. R.	38¼	Chi. and N. W. pref.	81½
Ph. and Rea. R.	98½	Chi. and R. I. R.	113⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87⅝	Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	111¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	84½	Gold	135¼

Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec. 22.—The Flour market is remarkably quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment the volume of business is quite light, the inquiry being confined to the wants of the home consumers. Sales of 500 barrels at $5·25@5·75 for superfine; $6·25@6·75 for extras; $7·25@8 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; $8@8·25 for Minnesota do. do., $9@10·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7·50@8 per barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market presents no new feature. There is no inquiry except for good and prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of red at $1·90@2·05 and amber at $2·10@2·12. Rye ranges from $1·60 to $1·62 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is less active. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 90@97c., according to dryness, and some new white at 90@93c. Oats move slowly at former rates. Sales of 3000 bushels Western at 76@78c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—Sales at $1·03@1·05 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 — Arrived, steamship The Queen, from Liverpool.

NORFOLK Dec. 22.—The steamship Isaac P. Smith, from Savannah for New York, put in for

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Resumption.

A LETTER TO SENATOR MORTON.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Hon. Sir:—I was absent from the city when your speech on the currency appeared; but I did not the less read it with joyful appreciation. To find your great abilities and just influence arrayed on the side of a resumption of specie payments was to me a theme of rejoicing. It was not what you said in favor of resumption—though that was of course well and forcibly said—but the fact that you said it which gave me unalloyed pleasure. For I am sure you will admit that, if an irredeemable paper currency be indeed the baleful thing which you have declared and I believe it, there should be no avoidable delay in superseding it by a better. We need to differ, then, only as to the practicability of prompt resumption. You think it cannot be effected; I believe it can be.

Let us consider what you say on that point. Here it is:—

"Another obstacle to the adoption of any plan for returning to specie payments is the cry that the right way to resume is to resume at once. I have labored to find that this means anything but the indefinite postponement of resumption. Every one must comprehend that the Government cannot redeem the greenback currency without first collecting the gold to do it with; that it cannot return to specie payments by contraction without taking time to contract, with all its attending calamities; that, in short, there is no process by which it can be done, however ruinous, that does not involve time. If the Government should pay out the $70,000,000 surplus gold now in the Treasury in the redemption of an equal amount of greenbacks, the whole country would know that it was not prepared to redeem any more. The gold paid out would pass into circulation but sink back into an article of merchandise, the balance of the greenback currency be but little improved, and the net result of the operation would simply be the contraction of the currency to the extent of $70,000,000, and the indefinite postponement of the redemption of the balance."

—Bear with me, Senator, while I show you why I think you here in error:—

You assume that, if we resume, the Government must "redeem the greenback currency." I think not. Our banks have repeatedly resumed, after months and even years of suspension, and have never been required thereupon to redeem their outstanding issues. On the contrary, the fact of their resumption has uniformly precluded all desire or disposition to exact such redemption. Yet their notes were not a legal-tender, had not the Federal Government behind them, but were the mere promises—the long-falsified promises—of private corporations. Yet we all went on receiving and paying them out without asking for specie to the extent of one dollar in twenty of the notes thus suddenly made redeemable in coin. If you think the people, who have so often shown faith in and forbearance towards private moneyed corporations, would not now evince at least equal faith in the Government—that is, in themselves—you have given me no reasons for sharing your distrust.

Now you seem to ignore the fact that most of our greenbacks and bank notes are kept in perpetual use in performing an important and necessary service to industry and trade. This service nowise results from the fact that our currency is irredeemable: on the contrary, it is embarrassed and hampered by that fact. In Texas, in California, and throughout our vast Territories, neither greenbacks nor bank notes are current—they are simply merchandise, and are seldom seen. Let us resume, and greenbacks—becoming equal in value to gold, and being far more convenient for cheap and safe transmission—would inevitably come into use there to forty times their present amount. Men would send us $2, $3, $5, $10, and $20 greenbacks for *Tribunes* who do not now send anything, because they have no paper money and will not risk the transmission of specie. Every hour, after resumption had become a fixed fact, would witness a wider and stronger demand for greenbacks in that western half of our country, where they are now almost unknown.

Mr. Morton, can you really believe that we workers and traders—captains of industry and distributers of wealth—are so short-sighted and foolish as to stop working and trading in order to run the Treasury dry of gold? We, for example, pay out nearly all the money we get—in some years, *quite* all of it—in payments for the materials and labor required in our business. As the money comes in, it is wanted to be paid out again. Do you think we shall withhold it from our paper-makers, our workmen, etc., and run to the Sub-Treasury to convert it into gold? Do we not know that this would be to bring all business to a standstill, our own included? Do you suppose men in business to be natural fools? Yet it is by us—not by brokers and gold-gamblers—that money is kept in circulation. I doubt whether the aggregate money payments of the United States are so little as one thousand millions *per month*. Ninety-nine of every hundred pay out as fast as they receive—only the merest fraction hoard money. Do believe, Mr. Senator, that money is kept afloat because it is needed, and performs a beneficent function, and that this was the case before suspension and will be after resumption.

Let us suppose the Government to resume to-morrow, or, if you choose, on the first of January at hand—who will hasten to drain the treasury of its seventy millions of coin? Not you and I, certainly—not the great mass of our busy, active workers and traders, for, the money in our hands being now equal to coin, we have no inducement, no motive to do so. We should go on working and trading, receiving and paying out, precisely as we now do; only sending to the Mint or the Treasury for a little coin as change or to satisfy some other need. The fact that our money was at par with and would bring coin at will would divest us of all desire to exchange it.

But there would be a class—I am sure not a large nor a strong one—who would rush for coin, either fearing that the Treasury would, or desirous that it should, be run dry. How soon, think you, could these gamblers in national insolvency raise money enough to drain the Treasury of seventy millions? Mind that every public officer, every pensioner, every solvent banker, every bondholder, every man in an honest, useful business, every railroad, every creditor, every one having a salary or other fixed income, would have a strong personal interest in the success of the effort to maintain specie payments. Can you imagine that the lame ducks of Wall street, the speculators in national dishonor, are strong enough to overcome them?

But I do not rely on the seventy millions of coin in the Treasury. I would have them backed by the income and the credit of the Government—the country—the people. I would forthwith issue an American consol, and urge every one who has $100 or over to spare to invest it therein. I believe a consol, payable expressly in specie, having one hundred years to run, untaxable, and paying interest quarterly, could be floated at four per cent.; I am very confident that such a consol drawing five per cent. interest could be brought to a premium and kept there. Say that it stood barely one per cent. above par, the Government could issue it so fast and so far only as to meet the run on the Treasury for specie. This consol, backing the seventy millions of coin, would give the lame ducks more than they could digest.

But I would arm the Treasury, moreover, with power to borrow on temporary loan at such rate as should be found necessary to maintain resumption. If coin ran low, and the consols fell below par, I would authorize the Secretary to go into the market and borrow, at three, six, nine, and twelve months, on the faith and credit of the United States, such sums as he might need, and at the best attainable rates. If six per cent. would not serve, I would have him pay more.

Now be good enough to remember that every dollar of coin taken out of the Treasury must be placed somewhere else. It would not be annihilated; and very little of it, under the stringency that such a struggle must produce, would go abroad. Those who owned it would wish to have it safely placed where it would earn them something; and what could they do better than lend it to the Government? Two-thirds of it would return, like Noah's dove to the Ark, after a very brief sojourn elsewhere. The lame ducks, if they should draw it, would be unable to hold it.

Let us now imagine the case, which I deem most improbable, of the Treasury being wholly depleted of coin—what of it? We have honestly and earnestly tried to make good our promises—we have paid out our seventy millions on hand, with all we can borrow on long bonds at moderate rates and on temporary loan at higher: where is the harm? The sum has gone to pay our debts, and we owe at least seventy millions less than at present. There is so much more coin in circulation; there are so many fewer greenbacks afloat; and these are still in demand to pay taxes, wages, debts, and obligations of every kind. I insist that our credit would be stronger and our currency far nearer specie par than at present. And, if our expenditures can be cut down and our income brought up, so that the latter shall exceed the former by one million per week, we would very soon resume again by simply hoarding or burning our surplus currency. HORACE GREELEY.

New York, Dec. 21, 1868.

Executive Nominations to Office.

From the N. Y. Times.

Senator Edmunds has introduced a bill to prohibit any officer of the army or navy from holding a civil office. What the precise motive of the bill may be we do not know. If it is to prevent the drawing of double salaries, that object is already attained by existing laws. No military officer appointed to a civil office can draw the salaries of both positions. If its purpose is to require an army officer to resign before taking a civil office, we see no special objection to the law, nor any special necessity for it.

But if its object is to exclude officers of the army and navy from the list of candidates for civil office, it seems to us detrimental to the public service, and unjust to the distinguished officer of the army whom the people have just placed at the head of the civil service. If General Grant should see fit to continue General Schofield in the War Department, and to appoint Farragut or Porter Secretary of the Navy, Congress ought not to interpose, by special legislation, to prevent him from doing so. His judgment and his action in the matter should be left untrammelled. Both those departments are to a certain extent technical in their duties and their character, and it may be that Gen. Grant will think that their duties can best be performed by men who have had training and experience in the special matters which belong to them.

We can easily understand why the large class of professional politicians who assume the exclusive task of governing the country should object to putting these great departments into the hands of military or naval officers. The distribution of their patronage—the making of their contracts and the disbursement of the large sums of money at their command—will be better managed by politicians than by professional men, the politicians themselves being judges. We may expect, therefore, a determined resistance on their part to any attempt to make an army officer Secretary of War or a naval officer Secretary of the Navy. The whole political and party interest of the country will be arrayed against it.

The proposed bill will be equally injurious in its application to the Indian Bureau. The transfer of that bureau to the War Department will be of little advantage if all its present machinery of Indian Agents, Superintendents, etc., is to be transferred with it. The great utility of the measure lies in getting rid of all this, and in having the duties now assigned to the vast army of office-holders created for the purpose performed by the army officers on duty at the various Indian posts, who have become familiar, in the discharge of their regular duties, with the various Indian tribes with whom they have to deal. These army officers ought to be the Agents and Superintendents through whom the Government distributes its gifts and makes its arrangements with the Indian tribes. They can do it more intelligently; they are less likely to be interested in jobs and schemes of fraud; they have more of the confidence and respect of the Indians, and are in every way better fitted to perform these duties than the Agents sent out by the Government for that special service. We should be sorry to have any law passed which should prevent the War Department or the President from securing the services of the officers of our army in this capacity.

Indeed, we see no necessity whatever for any laws which shall *interfere with the independent judgment and discretion of the President*, in his selection of subordinates for carrying on the Executive Department of the Government. One of the wisest things done in Congress thus far was General Butler's introduction of his bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law. The law was passed under pressure of a necessity (real or assumed) which will no longer exist when Mr. Johnson's term expires; and we have never had an Executive in whose patriotism, judgment, and disinterested regard for the public good the whole country has placed a more undoubting confidence than in General Grant's. He has a great task before him—one of great difficulty and of great responsibility—in nothing more weighty or more important than in clearing the civil service from the abuses, the corruptions, and the imbecilities that have gathered around it. He ought not to be needlessly fettered or hampered in this matter. Until, at all events, he gives Congress reason to distrust his wisdom and his purposes, he should be left free to consult his own judgment in this important branch of his own department.

The Senate retains absolute control over all the President's nominations to office; and recent events show that it is not likely to relax the rigor with which this control is exercised. It is much more likely to dictate to the President what nominations he shall make, than to confirm, with too much deference to his wishes, those which he may send in. While this state of things lasts, where is the necessity of making new laws to prohibit him from sending in such nominations as he may think fit? Is not the Senate's control of the whole matter absolute enough already?

Whisky Frauds and the Internal Revenue Department.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The report of the Committee on Retrenchment gives a view of whisky stealing to date, dealing almost altogether with the question of the President's relation to the subject and the Binckley muddle. It sets out by accusing Mr. Johnson of framing apologies for official robbery by his declaration that the removal of the robbers was beyond his power, and charges him with shielding those whom he might punish, and who, it is alleged, are the more reckless in their villanies because confident of his protection. The committee charges Binckley with corrupt practices in offering his assistance in the investigation of fraud only to fool the members and delay and prevent their investigation until it should be too late to make it effective, and with otherwise acting as a shield to accused parties. Binckley's expenses amounted to twenty-five thousand dollars. The report regards Courtney as "a faithful public officer" and the movement for his removal as a "base conspiracy." In short, all this portion of the report presents the doings of Binckley and Fitch as very rascally transactions, and seems to regard the President as cognizant of the rascality.

Enormous losses to the revenue are reported as occurring through fraudulent, false gauging, a case being given in which a lot of whisky gauged for taxation was put down one thousand gallons short of its real quantity. It is shown that the taxation "on estimated capacity" of stills fails because distillers by pushing the processes can produce a third more than a fair estimate, and thus the rogue has, under the law, a clear advantage over the honest dealer. The provision of law to prevent fraud through rectifying houses is now evaded by substituting for these compounding houses. Two important points are touched. One is that under the tax of fifty cents more revenue is collected from whisky than was collected under the tax of two dollars. Another is the effect of the fraud on honest officers. "The most wonderful feature in the examination," says the report, "is the fear and dread with which revenue officers discharge their duty; and while they have a willingness to expose frauds, they feel they are exposing themselves to the vengeance of the whisky ring and the risk of removal by the power of the very men they expose. Humiliating as is the confession, honest officers know that they incur the odium of the base without the compensating advantage of protection from the head of the Government.

The following is printed in the report as the opinion of Commissioner Rollins:—

"The chief obstacle to the full collection of the revenue lies in the character of the local officers. It is in the power of the assessor and collector, with such assistants as the law allows, to enforce the requirements of the law. These officers should have the full confidence of the communities in which they serve, and possess alike integrity and ability. Their subordinates should be men of like character. Wherever a collection district is poorly officered there will frauds abound and the service be disgraced. Tax payers in other districts, competing with those paying only a portion of their indebtedness, are driven out of business or to the commission of fraud. The Commissioner should have more than seeming power. This he once had and exercised: He should have the control of his subordinates and the support of his superior officers. If he is to have responsibility he should have powers and privileges."

General Grant's Administration.

From the N. Y. World.

If General Grant were as wise as he is fortunate, he could do much to tranquillize and reassure the country. But to accomplish this he would need to have a definite policy and support it with great steadiness and moderation. The silence under which he has thus far veiled his intentions is not a bad omen—nor yet a very good one, unless there is something behind the veil worth concealing. If he has no higher aim than merely to fill the offices and let things drift, passively performing only ministerial duties, he will fail to appreciate opportunities such as have seldom fallen to the lot of a high officer. The sense in which his reticence is favorable is the absence which it displays of frothy elation at his success. We wish it might turn out that this freedom from foolish vanity is the consequence of a manly estimate of the value of substantial power, when it can be exerted for the public advantage. We should be glad to believe that he wishes to make his Presidency remembered in some other light than as a reward for his military services. If he desires to make his mark on the civil history of the country, and signalize his administration as the dawn of a great era, he must set out with a policy and use the great authority of his office to insure its success.

There is, of course, a certain kind of fealty that General Grant owes to the party that elected him. We suppose he will regard himself as bound, in honorable fidelity, to stand by the reconstruction measures, since he knew perfectly well what they were when he accepted the nomination, and their stability was the fundamental issue on which he was elected. But beyond this, he ought not to feel that he is bound. If Congress attempts to proceed further in the same direction, and oppress the South by new exhibitions of rigor, the new President is perfectly free to dissent. And he may legitimately do all in his power to soften the harshness of "reconstruction" in its practical operation. He should avail himself of his fresh popularity, as yet unworn by any attrition with Congress, to sound such a key-note, at the beginning of his administration, as will put an end to the malignant hostility to the South which has thus far been the impelling spirit of the Republican party. While the great mass of offices are undistributed, his magnanimity will be more patiently borne than it would afterwards, as none of the countless host of aspirants, including all the most active men in the party, will be anxious to find grounds of censure while they are in expectation and suspense. We wish we could believe that it is with some such wise design that he is so carefully holding them all at a distance.

"But what," it may be asked, "can General Grant *do*, if he acknowledges himself bound by the reconstruction measures?" Enough, if he rises to the full height of his opportunities, to turn back the tide of vengeful, domineering passions which has so long surged against the South. Enough to show that, in *his* wish and determination at least, bygones are to be bygones; that the old quarrel is at last ended; that he means to make good the only memorable thing in his letter of acceptance, the exclamation "Let us have peace." Mere professions amount to little, and we should be sorry to have him fill his inaugural with canting palaver. We want him to show his faith by his works, which he may easily do if his aspiration for "peace" is sincere and genuine. But how?

First, then, he ought, in filling the Federal offices at Washington and the consular and diplomatic appointments abroad, to make an equitable distribution of them among all sections of the country as was done by our former Presidents previous to the civil war. Participation in the Rebellion should be no bar, provided that he is satisfied of the present loyalty of the appointees. Fidelity to the party that elected him and to his implied pledges would prevent his appointing any who do not abandon all further opposition to "reconstruction;" but he should require no other political test, and distribute his patronage with perfect geographical fairness.

For the purpose of accomplishing this, General Grant should cause it to be understood that he does not desire a repeal of the law which requires the new Congress to assemble on the 4th of March, as he wishes to be spared the necessity of calling an extra session. The next day after he is inducted into office, he ought to send a message recommending a removal of all the political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth constitutional amendment. He would naturally state in such a message, if he should send it, that it appears, on the face of that amendment, that the disabilities were intended to be temporary, as evidenced by the authority conferred on Congress to remove them at any time by a two-thirds vote. Their only laudable purpose, he would naturally argue, was to prevent public offices being filled by persons who would obstruct the settlement of the reconstruction question on the basis required by Congress; and as a President is now elected who will appoint to office no person who does not acquiesce in the reconstruction measures, these disabilities can no longer serve any useful purpose, and the public interests require their removal. He could remind Congress that there is, in all the Southern States, a multitude of local Federal offices which ought to be filled by men of approved integrity and intelligence, and that the range of fit selection would be greatly widened, and the public service rendered more honest and efficient, by permitting a President who means to carry out the reconstruction policy in good faith to use his own judgment in making appointments, subject to the constitutional confirmation by the Senate; the assured loyalty of all parts of the appointing power, and removing power, being a sufficient guarantee against improper selections or the holding of office by relapsed Rebels.

There would be ample time for Congress to act on this subject before the next President would be under any necessity of appointing his Cabinet. By the Tenure-of-office act all the members of the present Cabinet will remain in office for one month after General Grant's inauguration, and when the disabilities were removed, the President could make such an equitable adjustment of geographical claims as would announce to the South, and to the world, that "peace" had come at last; that peace had come in earnest; and that the language of General Grant's letter of acceptance was not an empty flourish. The repeal of the "iron-clad" test oath would be a necessary accompaniment of the removal of the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment; and to round off and complete the work of pacification, the new President should publish a universal amnesty, and cover even Jefferson Davis with the mantle of executive mercy.

After such a beginning, the country would be convinced that the era of strife had finally closed, and that bygones were at last to be regarded in good faith as bygones. The long recess of Congress which would immediately follow would enable the country to settle into repose for the first time after the convulsions and agitations of the last eight years. The opening of the Pacific Railroad in the course of the summer would bring together a great festive party of leading Northerners and leading Southerners, and the gayeties of such an occasion, with the peace-giving President himself of the party, and abundance of congratulatory speech-making along the way, according to our American custom, would mark the era of good feeling in a very fitting and distinguished manner. The completion of that great national work should turn the attention of the whole country, in the absence of political excitements, towards the material interests of our magnificent future; and by the time Congress would again meet, the people would be in a temper of mind favorable to the solution of the great financial problems which force themselves more and more upon public attention.

General Grant might, in the meanwhile, avail himself of the soundest and best instructed financial heads in the country (who would gladly give him their assistance), and be prepared to recommend in his annual message a fiscal policy as judicious as his amnesty policy was wise and patriotic. Congress will evidently do nothing to reform the currency at the present session; and the postponement is of little importance considering that a full revival of the cotton crop is one of the main prerequisites to specie payments. Let the planters be encouraged to put in their seed in the spring with new courage and hope; let it grow during a summer of real peace; and after the harvest, let the new President, aided by the wisdom of sagacious advisers, lay before Congress recommendations which shall make him the inaugurator of prosperity as he had previously been the author of peace.

We have sketched the things at which General Grant may reasonably aspire in the first year of his administration—a policy which would make it the dawn of a bright era. We have but faint hopes, however, that we shall witness anything but great opportunities slighted by a President who does not understand his epoch and is unequal to his responsibilities.

A New and Adequate Currency Plan.

From the Cincinnati Gazette

In our inflation of the currency we tried to ignore the difference between a paper dollar and a real dollar. We thought to keep one as good as the other by refusing to recognize the rapidly widening difference. We made the paper a legal tender, and assumed that this had made any difference impossible. We charged those who recognized any distinction with a want of patriotism. We enacted penal laws against trade transactions which made a difference between gold and paper money. Our courts refused to know that there was a difference, although the Government itself recognized that it had two kinds of money of different values. But all this could not prevent trade from settling the difference. The result is, the values of property and the great bulk of the private and corporate indebtedness of the country have been formed upon the basis of a currency whose value is no more than 65 or 70 cents on the dollar.

In all measures to restore our money to the gold standard, we have to face the tremendous fact that the operation of raising the value of the money of payment to par will actually increase the debt of every individual and corporation near fifty per cent. To add this proportion to the average trade indebtedness is about equivalent to a wiping out of the capital of the whole body of traders. To add near fifty per cent. to the amount of indebtedness that is secured upon property would be about equivalent to an edict of foreclosure. The increase in that part of the public debt which is represented by legal-tender notes, alone, by making it payable in coin, would be an amount that would absorb the surplus of several years of economical administration and successful taxation; but we suppose that the amount of personal and corporate indebtedness that dates no further back than the currency expansion is four times as great as the national debt, and, therefore, that the increase in this private indebtedness, by raising the value of the money of payment near fifty per cent, would alone be nearly equal to the whole amount of the public debt.

How to restore our currency, without bankrupting the people, is the question. And to do this we must appreciate the currency without appreciating the debts. To raise the paper dollar, which is now worth 65 or 70 cents in coin, to the value of 100 cents in coin, and still leave all the indebtedness that was created upon the paper basis subject to payment at the rate of 65 or 70 cents in coin, is a desideratum. We state it in exceedingly mild phrase when we say a desideratum; for it is indispensable to a restoration of our money to the coin standard without general bankruptcy. So essential is it that we do not believe that measures will ever be taken to raise our currency to par unless they at the same time provide that existing debts shall be settled upon the basis of the present value of the currency. And if they should be taken, they would not stand against the outcry which their oppression would raise when the operation of increasing the price of the dollar to pay debts began to be felt.

All monetary schemes which do not provide for settling the indebtedness that was created upon the basis of from sixty to seventy cents for a dollar upon the same basis, merely show that the schemers are wholly ignorant of the vital parts of the monetary problem. A plan which shall provide that while the paper money inflation is reduced the indebtedness shall not be increased, and that an equivalent in real money to the previous average value of the paper dollar shall pay a dollar of the previous indebtedness, would remove all the hardship of the restoration of the currrncy. It would solve the financial problem. Such a plan is proposed Mr. by V. B. Denslow, and has been laid before a number of members of Congress. We need not state it in detail, save to say that its details are carefully prepared to meet every part of this complicated problem, and to make the restoration of the currency work smoothly to people, Government, and banks, while leaving the existing indebtedness, of all sorts, subject to settlement in coin or par money upon the basis of the previous average value of the currency.

To provide an "elastic" paper currency as the legal-tenders go out, Mr. Denslow proposes to remove the limitations to the amount of national bank currency, and to furnish notes to all who will deposit security with the proviso of specie payment. Specie is the true regulator for that issue. There is no reason in restriction.

Mr. Denslow's plan has these distinctions from all those that have been proposed by our public financiers or legislators, namely, that it recognizes and meets the main feature of the monetary problem, which is the increase of near 50 per cent. that would take place in the 10,000 millions of private and corporate debts by raising the value of the currency of payment to par; that it takes care of the debtors, who by such plans as those of McCulloch, Sherman, Morton, and a thousand others, are to be slaughtered; that it makes the restoration of the currency practicable without general bankruptcy and ruin, that it makes a way for a rapid restoration without disturbance to trade, and by which the legal-tender clause may be abolished without affecting existing contracts.

Whether it is perfect in all its details we do not mean to say, but if not it can be made so. It is our firm belief that no plan for restoring our currency will ever be carried out—even if adopted—which does not provide such a way for settling existing private and corporate indebtedness upon the basis of the specie value of the currency in which they were created. Not till currency plans make this provision do they rise above blind empiricism. Plans which do not provide for this are simply bills to put the American people into bankruptcy, and to crush all the public resources.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
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YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

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This has not been accepted, but evaded by one who heretofore has claimed superiority.

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AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSI
S. E. corner of TENTH and WALNUT Stree
The regular Winter Quarter will begin on
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Names of new pupils should be entered at an ear
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FASHIONABLE HATTERS
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENT
lated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented),
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MEN'S LONG-LEG SPORTING BOOTS,
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MEN'S CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS,
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$6 00.

BOYS' HIGH LACE BOOTS, $4 00.

Also a large stock of our own manufacture,
REDUCED PRICES.

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Latest Designs—Superior Make and Finish

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An elegant assortment of Watches and Jewelr
of the newest styles, and much below the prices th
same goods can be bought for in the large stores o
Chesnut street. Compare goods and prices, and yo
will be convinced.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is called to our assortment of

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Which, in style quality, and price
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PRESENTS FOR A DEAF FRIEND are the IN
STRUMENTS to assist the HEARING, at MA
DEIRA'S, No. 115 Tenth st. below Chesnut. 12 18 6t

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL
ROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 5
WILLIAM Street, New York, December 15, 1868.
The Coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER
CENT. BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY, due January 1, 1869, will be
paid in FULL, in GOLD COIN, on presentation
thereafter at the Banking House of Messrs. FISK &
HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York city.
Schedules of 20 or more Coupons will be received
for examination, etc., on and after the 28th inst.
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
12 21 9t Vice-President C. P. R. Co.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Persons willing to contribute to the building fund
of this society will please send their donations to
either
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President,
No. 40 WALNUT Street.
WILLIAM PURVES, Treasurer,
No. 326 WALNUT Street.
WILLIAM C. ATWOOD, Secretary,
12 16 3t No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A regular meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening at the Board of Trade rooms, Chesnut street, above Fifth. The President, Mr. John Welsh, was in the chair. After the transaction of some business of minor importance, Mr. Frederick Fraley made a statement of the proceedings of the National Board of Trade Convention, which assembled at Cincinnati recently.

—The following vessels cleared from this port during the past week, with petroleum.—Barques Wilhelmina and Duffus, for Antwerp, with 349,664 gallons; barque Dodge and brig Goffredo, for Gibraltar, with 134,308 do.; brig Potosi, for same port, with 71,217 do.; barque Jenkins, for Rotterdam, with 117,256 do.; schooner Hedges, for Caibarien, with 2000 do., and brig Augusta, for Hamburg, with 56,550, making a total of 790,431 gallons during the week, and 38,729,014 since the first of January.

—The ingrain carpet weavers held another meeting last evening at the hall Front and Master streets, in reference to the reduction by the manufacturers of the wages of employes of three cents per yard from last summer's prices. Reports were received from manufacturing establishments showing that in some instances the weavers were working at the old prices, while in others it was reported the men had gone to work at the proposed reduction.

—Yesterday afternoon the Guardians of the Poor held their regular stated meeting at the Blockley Almshouse, President John M. Whitall in the chair. The House Agent reported the census of the House to be 3594: same time last year, 3413; increase, 181. Recapitulation—Admitted within the last two weeks, 320; births, 7; deaths, 22; discharged, 109; eloped, 43. Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 210; number of persons granted meals within the same time, 579. The Outdoor Agent reported having collected for support cases $215·50; the Steward reported the House receipts to be $596·50. A number of bills were read, and, on motion, warrants were directed to be drawn in payment of the same.

—Yesterday afternoon, Reserve Officer Hill arrested James Haggerty, upon the charge of having assaulted Mr. Patrick McDonough some weeks since. The prisoner was taken before Alderman Jones, and was held to bail to answer. The testimony showed that the accused had cruelly beaten the complainant on the head with tumblers, so much so that his life was at one time despaired of. Haggerty, it will be remembered, was concerned in the beating and shooting of Reserve Officer Hill, at Eleventh and Sansom streets, some time since, and a warrant had been issued for his arrest, but he could not be found. After the hearing before Alderman Jones yesterday, Reserve Ferguson rearrested Haggerty. The prisoner refused to go, and broke from the officer and ran. Ferguson followed, and, drawing his revolver, fired several shots. Haggerty, notwithstanding, managed to get away.

—Messrs. Wright and Stewart, Building Inspectors, yesterday paid an official visit to several of the concert halls and other places of amusement, to ascertain if the law relating to them is complied with in all respects. They visited the Assembly Building, Musical Fund Hall, Odd Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South streets, Kater Hall, Long's Varieties, and the building of the Wheatley Dramatic Association, Fifth and Gaskill streets. The doors and the means of egress were not only inspected, but the condition of the heaters and their surroundings. The law was found to have been fully complied with at the Musical Fund Hall, the Assembly Building, and the Wheatley minor theatre, and the means of egress sufficient to empty the audience room of each in about five minutes. At the Odd Fellows' Hall and Kater Hall they found the inside doors opening inward, and directed a change to be made conformable to the law. At Long's Varieties and Jefferson Hall the doors were found to open properly. There was no perceptible danger from the heaters at any of the places visited, and at most of them every precaution had been taken to guard against fire.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135½.

—Charles H. Wignall, a Chicago journalist, died on Sunday.

—The commissary house at Fort Snelling was burned on Sunday night. Loss $50,000.

—In Memphis, yesterday morning, a colored man named John Snaw was found murdered near the City Hospital.

—The steamer New England sailed from New York yesterday for the purpose of recovering the new Cuba cable.

—The office of the Rochester *Democrat*, and a number of adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss $100,000.

—The steamer Lucille ran into and sunk the schooner Champion, in Hampton Roads, on Saturday night. Three men were drowned.

—George Mattice was instantly killed at Canandaigua, N. Y., yesterday, by being caught in the belt of the sluice wheel of his own planing mill.

—General E. McCook is on his way home from the Sandwich Islands, and recommends the discontinuance of a first-class mission to the islands.

—All the light-ships employed by the Light House Board have been withdrawn from the northern coast to localities where there will be no danger of damage from ice.

—Governor Ward, of New Jersey, has respited William N. Worley, who was to have been hung on Friday next. The execution is now to take place on the 7th proximo.

—A prize fight between Pat Murphy and Ned Riley came off at Sheepshead, L. I., yesterday. Sixteen rounds were fought in fifty-seven minutes, and Riley declared the victor.

—The main walls of the hospital building of the Howard University, now in course of construction at Washington, fell yesterday afternoon. Fifteen of the workmen were injured.

—Sixty prominent graduates of Harvard ask their fellow graduates throughout the world to subscribe $500,000, to be devoted to the augmentation of the college library and increase of the professors' salaries.

Foreign Affairs.

LISBON, Dec. 21.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived here with dates from that city to Dec. 16. The war news is meagre, there having been no fighting since the last advices. General Argollo, of the allied troops, was advancing his command to invest the Paraguayans at Asuncion. Rear-Admiral Davis, of the American navy, with several vessels of his fleet, had gone up the river Parana to Asuncion. He was accompanied by the American Minister, McMahon, and they will demand satisfaction from the Paraguayan Government for outrages against the American flag.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Steamers which have arrived within the last two days bring out the annual message of President Johnson. The *Times* of this morning in its comments refers to the President's stubbornness, denounces his repudiation proposition, and approves the action of the Senate and House in their disposal of the document.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Messrs. Gladstone, Bright and Lowe are re-elected to Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at the hustings in Greenwich, said he was not yet wholly in favor of the ballot, but if free voting was impossible without such a safeguard, then he was for the ballot.

Mr. Bright also made a speech before his re-election at Birmingham, in which he explained that he had declined his first appointment as Secretary for India, because the labor of that office was too severe for him in his present state of health, and also because he thought the views of the country in regard to the Indian policy were not sufficiently advanced. He argued that the late Parliamentary elections offered fresh evidence in favor of the adoption of the ballot. He denounced the profligacy of the Tory party, and closed with promising on the part of the Cabinet economical reforms in the administration of the government.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—All the members of Parliament appointed to positions in the government have been re-elected except Mr. Cardwell, whose election will take place to-morrow. No elections were contested.

It is generally believed that the ministerial change in France is due to the influence of the anti-clerical free press.

PARIS, Dec. 21, evening.—It is reported that Prince Metternich has received instructions from Vienna to act in concert with France in the eastern difficulty. The *Presse* represents that the war excitement is as intense in Constantinople as in Athens, and states that the Russian flag has been publicly burnt in the streets of Constantinople.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—Disturbances growing out of the elections are reported in some towns, but they were insignificant.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21.—The Greek subjects of the Sultan have sent a memorial to Athens praying the government to avoid a war with Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday evening.—The Sublime Porte approves the conduct of Robart Pasha at Syra. The Ambassadors of the western Powers decline to exercise protection over the affairs of the Greek residents after their expulsion from Turkish dominions.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The Diet has adjourned to January 7.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

THE FOLLOWING letter, which bears upon a question of much interest at the present time, has been obtained from the Department of State:

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 17, 1868.—Gentlemen: Your telegraphic note of yesterday was received. You submit the following inquiry: "Will the United States government protect American vessels bound to ports in Hayti held by the rebels there from seizure or detention by the Haytien government?" It is my duty to inform you that the United States are at peace with the republic of Hayti. The government of the United States will protect no United States vessels which shall attempt to carry on trade in Haytien ports in violation of any existing blockade, or of any lawful decree of the government of the Haytien republic which has been duly recognized by the United States. All persons trading in insurrectionary ports in Hayti will be liable to be dealt with according to the processes and principles of international law.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Messrs. William S. Brown & Co., No. 5 Coenties slip, New York.

IN THE Supreme Court to-day the following cases were disposed of:—No. 125. Jordan vs. the United States—Appeal from the Court of Claims. The Court affirmed the opinion of the Court of Claims, that an award made by the Secretary of War in the case was null and void on the repeal of the joint resolution directing the Secretary to make it, and that the action founded on that award must be dismissed. The act of the Secretary on making the award was held to be ministerial only, and not binding on the government. No. 59. Chicago and Rock Island Bridge Company vs. Andrews. Affirmed by a divided court. The Chief Justice announced that the Court would adjourn on the 24th instant to the 4th of January, and on that day the docket of original actions between different States, actions arising under the Constitution, will be called.

THE MAIN WALLS of the new hospital building belonging to Howard University gave way this afternoon. The workmen, about fifteen in number, one-third white and the others black, who were at the time engaged in roofing the structure, fell, with the masonry, to the ground, a distance of probably fifty feet. They were all injured, several of them seriously if not fatally. The material of which the hospital and the other University buildings were constructed is a composition of which lime is the principal ingredient. The accident to-day is owing to the action of frost, which separated the building blocks into their original particles.

THE BILL recently introduced into the Senate by Mr. Trumbull to prevent a repetition of such crimes by popular violence as that which was recently committed at New Albany, Indiana, has, it is understood, the approval of the Secretary of State. It provides that the President shall have control of persons delivered by foreign nations on criminal charges, and shall take all necessary measures to secure them a fair trial; that officers having immediate custody of such persons shall have the powers of United States marshals; and enacts penalties against any interference with such persons or their custodians.

A MEMBER of Congress to-day received from a military officer in the south a photograph of two members of the Kuklux Klan. He explains that the band from which they were taken was 150 strong—the same that seized Huntsville, Alabama, surrounded the court-house and murdered the judge and some others. The men captured were not more than eighteen years old. The uniform is a black serge gown, with a slit for riding. The hood is of striped white and yellow, with skull and cross bones and heart pierced with a dagger, with the words "Kuklux Klan" around the border.

SEVERAL DELEGATIONS of Indians, representing the Miamis, Creeks, Cherokees, and other tribes, are expected to visit Washington during this winter for the purpose of securing treaties between them and the government, relative to the cessions of lands and the improvement of their domestic condition generally.

ALL THE light vessels in the service of the Light-house Board have been removed from their locations on the northern coast to localities where they will not be endangered from drift ice. The can and buoys have also been removed from like precaution, and their places have been temporarily supplied with spars.

LIEUT. COMMANDERS R. R. Duet and L. W. Terry are ordered to the receiving ship Vermont. Ensign F. H. Parker is ordered to Mound City Station. Acting Master William Barrymore and Acting Assistant Surgeon Smith are honorably discharged.

Women's Rights in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—The Women's Suffrage Association in this city are actively engaged in getting signatures to memorials to Congress and the State Legislature, praying for the privilege of voting. A memorial to Congress, signed by over two thousand persons, will be forwarded to-day. The Association holds a meeting weekly, and considerable general interest is manifested.

The expedition of Colonel Carpenter, which left Fort Wallace last month, has returned. No evidence was found of Indians being in General Sheridan's rear, and no fears are felt of further trouble north of Arkansas this winter.

From Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 21.—Telegraphic information was received here to-day that Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, on the plea of the respondent Gleason, has signed the citation which was refused signature here in the case lately closed in the State Supreme Court by judgment of ouster against Lieutenant Governor Gleason, inquiring as to his title to office under the State constitution.

The United States District Court is in session at Jacksonville. It is currently reported here that efforts will be made before the jury to indict Governor Reed for some failure or excess of duty while agent of the Post-office Department previous to his election as Governor. Also, to indict Senator Osborne for some misdemeanor while register in bankruptcy previous to his election as Senator.

From Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 21.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special says many prominent citizens have fled from the militia in Conway county to this city. Captain Gibbons, commanding the militia, reports to the Governor that an old man named Casey was murdered and robbed by his partners, Burden and Bentley, who burned the store and fled. Gilt & Mathews were burned out because they were Radicals. He says, I think we can conquer the Kuklux in a short time. It is said by conservative citizens that Burden and Bentley fled to save their lives. General Upham reports from Augusta, the 19th, that the detachment under Captain Taylor has driven the insurgents out of Woodruff county into Jackson, killing one, and capturing prisoners, arms and horses.

From the New Dominion.

TORONTO, Dec. 21.—The Court of Queen's Bench to-day refused to Grant a new trial to Whalen, convicted of the murder of D'Arcy McGee. Chief Justice Richards and Judge Wilson sustained the verdict of the Ottawa jury, while Judge Morrison dissented. The prisoner was remanded until Thursday, when he will appeal to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—The International Railway Commissioners advertise for tenders for the construction of four sections of the road; two in Quebec, connecting with the Grand Trunk at Riviere Du Loup; one in New Brunswick, near Dalhousie, and the fourth in Nova Scotia. The sections are from twenty to twenty-six miles in length.

From Maine.

SACO, Dec. 21.—A destructive fire occurred here last night. It originated in the York Hotel, which, with the stables and outbuildings, was destroyed, many of the occupants barely escaping with their lives. The fire extended to the stables of the Saco House, the bake-house, Downing's barber shop, the American House, Tilbey's tenement, and several smaller buildings, which were all destroyed. The York Hotel was owned by Rice & Pike, and partially insured in the Merchants', of Providence. The American House and bakery were owned by Bryant & Jordan. The total loss is $30,000, partially insured.

Prize-Fight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A prize-fight came off to-day at Sheepshead bay, L. I., between Pat Murphy and Ned Riley, for $200. Sixteen rounds were fought in fifty-nine minutes, Riley being the winner. Both men were badly punished. No arrests were made in connection with the affair.

THE HILL MURDER.

Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr.—The Evidence.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Brewster and Ludlow; District Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert and Richard Ludlow, Esq., for the Commonwealth.

T. P. Ransford, J. T. Platt, C. H. T. Collis, John O'Byrne, and William B. Mann, Esqs., counsel for the prisoner.

During the afternoon session of the Court, yesterday, the testimony on the part of the Commonwealth was resumed where our report left off. Dr. Shapleigh underwent a most rigid examination, conducted by Mr. Mann, but he stood it like an experienced person, continuing steadfast to his first statement, "that a poker similar to the one produced by the District Attorney might have produced every wound upon the head of the deceased that was to be attributed to any instrument; but no such weapon as produced by the defense, a loaded cane or a strip of leather with a slug of lead attached, could have inflicted that hole in the temple, for the brain itself was wounded by something that had penetrated."

Following the Doctor, the servant girl, Mary Campbell, was examined, and as her testimony was said to be of vital importance, we give it in full.

Sarah Campbell sworn—I recognized the body examined by Dr. Shapleigh as that of Mrs. Hill; I lived at service with the family where I had been ten or eleven weeks; Mrs. Hill, Mr. Twitchell, Mrs. Twitchell and I constituted the family; on the Sunday of this occurrence I left the house about three o'clock, leaving nobody there that I knew but Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell had gone out some time after dinner; we generally had dinner on Sundays from 12 to 1 o'clock; I returned to the house between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening; it had struck 9 o'clock but a few minutes when I left Lombard street, between Fifteenth and Nineteenth, and went home; I rang the bell and waited for an answer; I rang it several times; a third time; at each time waiting for an answer; I rang it a fourth and a fifth time, the last time violently; the bell is in the kitchen; some time after I had pulled violently it was answered by Mr. Twitchell; he let me in; he unlocked the front door to let me in; he said, "Is this you, Sarah?" I said, "Yes, sir;" he said, "Do you think where mother can be?" I suppose "mother" was Mrs Hill; I answered that I did not know, but we would see; when he let me in no gas was burning in the entry; there is a burner in the hall, but it was generally put out early; when he came to the door he had no light; he had a short dark coat on and pants, and I don't know further; I did not observe that he had boots on; I do not know that he fastened the door, but he stopped after me; I went into the kitchen; he left the front door before I got to the kitchen, and I think he went up stairs; I found the door leading from the entry into the kitchen open; the back door, leading to the yard, was open also; it was a cool evening; as I went to the kitchen I felt the cold air; there was a candle on the table in the kitchen when I entered; I think the table is nearer to the Pine street side of the kitchen than the centre; after Mr. Twitchell went up stairs, I heard no door open or shut; I went to close the outside kitchen door and saw something lying in the yard, and I went back and took the candle to the door, and saw Mrs. Hill lying there; I turned back and called Mr. Twitchell; I called for him to come down first; I think some after I first called, he answered from up stairs; I did not observe any door open or shut before the answer was made; he came down the front stairway, and came into the kitchen; I went into the yard and told him to come out after me; when he came down into the yard he made no remark to me that I remember; I went into the yard first without a candle, and he followed me; I said Mrs. Hill was lying in the yard; I don't recollect that he made any answer to this; he came out and said, "My God, what is this!" we carried in Mrs. Hill; before that, however, he asked if no one would assist to carry her in; Mrs. Twitchell was down there then; he caught her by the shoulders to raise her up; the door was open and her head was next to it, so that it could not have been closed without disturbing the body; after he had taken hold of the shoulders I took hold of her feet, and helped to carry her into the kitchen, where we laid her upon the sofa; he then asked for water and called for a doctor; when he got some water he bathed Mrs. Hill's face with a cloth; he was saying something, lamenting and grieving very hard, asking if no one would go for a doctor; I did not observe him making any examination of the limbs to find the extent of the injuries; I saw the body make no motion and heard it make no sound; I went for a doctor, across Tenth street, but did not get him; I then went to Mr. Murrell's shoe store, in Pine street, below Tenth, but I went back to the house first, after leaving the doctor's; when I came back and then went to Mr. Murrell's; I passed out the gate, which was then fastened by a bolt; I told some one at Mr. Murrell's that Mrs. Hill didn't feel very well, and Mrs. Twitchell wanted some of them to go over; I went back alone and found that some persons had come in; Mr. Twitchell was standing by the sofa, but I didn't notice what he was doing; Mrs. Twitchell asked me to go upstairs until she should get some clothing on, and I did so; we went to Mrs. Twitchell's room where we stayed until she got dressed; I think we then went back to the kitchen; Mr. Twitchell was there; I do not know what he was doing; there were tea dishes on the table when I came in; there was a poker for the range which was usually kept hanging up by the range; there was a poker in the second story dining room; this one had a brass top to it. (The poker before mentioned was here shown to the witness.) This looks like the kitchen poker, but I cannot say positively that it is; there were four dogs that belong to the house; sometimes they were noisy; the dogs were kept in at night; I believe they were kept in Mrs. Hill's room and in Mrs. Twitchell's; a policeman asked me if I wouldn't go up and see if any of the windows were up; I went into the little back room in the rear of the dining-room; the window in the back room and the blinds were raised.

After examining Mr. Wheatley and Mr. Montgomery, the Court adjourned until this morning. Before the adjournment, however, Mr. Mann suggested that the jury should to-day be allowed to visit Mrs. Hill's house, but the Court said the proceeding was a dangerous one and had been discountenanced by the Supreme Court, and, therefore, refused to allow it.

[*Continued on our outside pages.*]

BARDSLEY & HALL'S NEW STORE.—Perhaps one of the finest business structures in the southwestern portion of the city is that now occupied by the firm of Bardsley & Hall, dealers in hardware and house furnishing goods, at No. 1625 Pine street. Both the gentlemen comprising the firm are well known, the first as a member of the City Councils, the second as a prominent business man. Some two months since, their largely increasing business necessitated a removal from their old stand, at No. 2110 Lombard street, to a more eligible location, and they finally, with extreme sagacity and a ready knowledge of the wants of that section of the city, selected their new store on Pine street. The structure has just been erected, and presents an appearance fresh, neat and business-like. It has a width of 20 feet and depth of 100; is three stories in height, with a Mansard roof, and is throughout conveniently arranged. Pressed bricks, with granite facings, compose the front. Of course the first floor is devoted to the purposes of the store or sale-room, and is well fitted up with counters, cases, desks, and all the *elceteras* of a first-class hardware establishment. The stock is large, well selected, and of the best possible quality. Their list of house-furnishing goods is especially complete; in fact, we hardly know what any housekeeper could want which may not there be found. The second floor is their show room, and contains any number and all kinds of stoves, heaters, ranges, and slate mantels. It may be apposite, in this connection, to mention that the firm possesses the exclusive agency in this State for the celebrated "Henderson patent self-feed furnace," and is prepared to sell them at the cheapest rates. The third floor is a workshop for the manufacture of tin and sheet-iron ware, heaters, stoves, etc.; while the fourth floor answers the purposes of a general ware or store-room. The already extensive business of the firm has taxed their capacity to the utmost, but they intend so to increase the latter as to respond to any increase, however large, of the former. The residents of that portion of the town are happy in having in their midst not only a building which is an ornament to the neighborhood, but also a depot at which they can procure the articles so constantly needed in every household.

CITY COUNCILS.

Their Proceedings Yesterday.

Both branches of City Councils held a special meeting yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—President Stokley was in the chair.

A resolution directing the Chief Engineer and Surveyor to revise the grade of Main street, from Hawley to Tulpehocken, in the Twenty-second ward, was passed.

Common Council ordinance, appropriating $1110 75 to the City Commissioners to pay certain claims, was concurred in.

An ordinance to lay gas pipe in Catharine street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and in Diamond street between Third and American, was passed.

The appropriation to the City Railroad of $8300 was passed.

The appropriation of $37,000 to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat, for the ensuing season, was passed.

The appropriation to the Department for Lighting the City, amounting to $141,333, was passed.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $79,725, the expenses of the Board of Revision, was passed.

Mr. Duffy offered an ordinance repealing so much of the ordinance relative to the cashing of city warrants in rotation as prevents the teachers of public schools from obtaining money for their warrants on presentation.

Pending debate upon the question the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Joseph F. Marcer in the chair. A special meeting of this Chamber was held yesterday afternoon.

The following bills from Select Council were concurred in:

A resolution providing for a meeting of Councils on the first day of January, 1869.

A resolution to appoint a committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of the Mayor elect.

Resolution to discharge the Committee on Girard Estates from the further consideration of a certain claim.

Resolution of instruction to the Committee on Girard Estate.

Resolution of instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways to grade and pave Hancock street.

An ordinance to make an appropriation to the Law Department for the employment of associate counsel in certain suits.

Resolution authorizing the Directors of Girard College to admit additional pupils.

An ordinance to make an appropriation of $119 07 to the Controllers of Public Schools for the purpose of paying certain bills was postponed for the present.

Resolution to transfer certain items of appropriation for the expense and support of the Girard College for Orphans.

Resolution requesting the Legislature to limit the fees of the District Attorney, Clerks of Quarter Sessions, Sheriff and Coroner.

An ordinance appropriating $168,675 out of the income of the residuary portion of the Girard estate, for the year 1869, for the use and support of Girard College.

The Chamber then resolved itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the bill appropriating $79,725 to the Board of Revision, for the expenses for the year 1869. The bill was agreed to without amendment.

Also the ordinance appropriating $441,300 for lighting the city for the year 1869. Referred back to the committee of the whole without amendment. The bill was then agreed to.

The ordinance appropriating to the trustees of the City Ice Boat $37,358, for the year 1869, was reported back without amendment and agreed to.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $8800 to the superintendent of the City Railroad, for the expenses of the year 1869, also reported back unamended, was agreed to.

The ordinance appropriating $21,500 to the Department of the City Controller, for the year 1869, was agreed to.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $19,150 to the Department of the City Treasurer, for the year 1869, was brought up. The ordinance was passed as amended in item 4, by striking out $1000 for the employment of temporary clerks.

Resolution authorizing the construction of a sewer was here offered. It provided for its construction on Chestnut street from Front to Second streets, and was agreed to.

An ordinance making an appropriation of $36,600 to the Receiver of Taxes, for 1869, was passed.

Mr. Harrison presented a report from the Committee on Finance, to the effect that the sum of $1492 47, to pay the expenses of the militia enrollment for 1868, was passed.

The ordinance appropriating $133,904 to the Inspectors of the city prison, for 1869, was then taken up and passed.

The Chamber then adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....7 21 | MOON SETS.....morn
SUN SETS.....4 36 | HIGH WATER.....8 00

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Nov. 28
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 2
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Dec. 4
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 5
Europa	Brest	New York	Dec. 5
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 5
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
Hiberian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 10
Australian	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 12
Westphalia	Southampton	New York	Dec. 12
Celia	London	New York	Dec. 12

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 23
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 23
Java	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 23
Main	New York	Bremen	Dec. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 26
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 26
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 26
Bellona	New York	London	Dec. 26
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Dec. 28
Peruvian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 2
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Dec. 24
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Dec. 26
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 26
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Jan. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard Clemmegon, St. & W. Welsh & R. Willing, Candiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Gallagher, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Obl.

Brig H. Perkins, Seymour, 34 days from Black river, Ja., with logwood, hatic etc., to D. S. Wetzlar & Co. experienced heavy weather; was thrown on beam ends, and lost deck load. Dec. 15, lat. 38 long 74 40 spoke schr Ella, of Boston, from Wood's Hole for Savannah, 5 days out.

Brig Adeline Richardson, Wright, 7 days from Portland, with headings to Warren & Gregg.

Schr John Lancaster, Williams, 3 days from New York with mdse. to captain.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

City Ice Boat No. 1, Capt Mason, left Shippen street wharf at 1 P. M. yesterday, and towed therefrom to Point Breeze, barque Aberdeen. Returned at 4 P. M.; found no ice in the Horse Shoe.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Almon Rowell, Davis, hence, at Portland 18th instant.

Schr J. B Clayton, Clayton, hence, at Washington, D. C., 18th inst.

Schrs H. Brittain, Springer, from Providence; M. A. Predmore Hart, from do; M. E. Hudson Smith, and J. W. Everman, Hubbard, from Boston; Margaret Reinhart, Hand, from Salem; L. A. Van Brunt, Tucker, and Harriet Thomas, Robinson, from Norwich all for Philadelphia, at New York 20th inst.

Schr Decora, Clark, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

Schrs Clara, Mulford, and R. Seaman, High, for Philadelphia, were loading at Savannah 17th inst.

Schr Hannibal, Cox, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 15th inst.

Schr L. K. Cogswell, hence, at Salem 18th inst.

Schr Mary D Ireland, Ireland cleared at Charleston 18th inst., for Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia.

Schrs J. V. Wellington, Snow, for Boston; J. Paine, Mayhew, for do; and M. A. Adams, Smith, for New Bedford, all from Philadelphia, at New York 19th instant.

Schr Isabel, Weimouth, from Portland for Philadelphia, at New York 19th inst.

Schr James Gorham, for Philadelphia sailed from Washington, D. C., 19th inst.

Schr Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, hence, at Fall River 18th inst.

Schr Benj Strong, Brown, hence, at Providence 19th instant.

Schr Chester Kennedy, from Halifax for Philadelphia, put back to port 16th inst., on account of heavy weather.

Schrs Annie May, May; F. Nickerson, Kelley; and D. S. Siner, Huntley, hence at Boston 19th inst.

Schr Leslie, Tabbut, hence, at Boston 20th inst.

Schrs H. N. Miller and L. F. Smith, hence, below Boston 20th inst.

Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 19th inst.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 19th inst.

CITY ITEMS.

IT IS WONDERFUL how cheap goods are sold at Gay's China Palace, No. 1033 Chesnut street.

The stock was well selected by Mr. Gay in person from the largest manufactories in Europe. The cause of their being so remarkably cheap is the great reduction of prices on the other side of the water. Business being very dull, all the manufacturers have large stocks on hand, and are willing to discount largely to effect sales.

Below we quote prices of a few staple goods. Fancy are at a still greater discount.

White French china cups and saucers, per set, 12 pieces, $1·25.

White stone china cups and saucers, per set, 12 pieces, 45 cents.

White French china dining plates, 9½ inches, per dozen, $2.

White stone china dining plates, 9½ inches, per dozen, $1·50.

White stone china chamber sets, per set, $3.

Cut-glass goblets, per dozen, $2 25.

Brown-glass goblets per dozen, $1·50.

Cut-glass tumblers, per dozen, $1·25.

SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds, sizes, styles, and qualities, for Gents and Ladies, can be found at either of the establishments of the firm of Woelpper & Brother, No 27 N. Eighth street, or No. 245 N. Ninth street. Don't miss going to them previous to making your holiday presents. Everybody in town knows the reputation of their stores, and consequently nothing need be said to produce the assurance that in purchasing in them the purchaser will procure the best articles at the cheapest rates. The many little things—the what-nots, the linens, the kerchiefs, the dressing trifles which pertain to feminine use—can all be bought at these establishments; and the display at them of collars, cuffs, hose, neckties, and shirts intended for gentlemen's wear is unrivalled. The Woelpper Brothers are wide awake and up to the times. They have expressed the determination, and most assuredly have kept it, not to allow any other houses in their line to surpass them in the quantity, quality, or price of their goods; and their constantly increasing patronage proves that the public appreciate their endeavors. Don't forget No. 27 N. Eighth street nor No. 245 N. Ninth street.

SKELETON.—
Very light,
very warm,
very stylish,
very beautiful,
very neat,
very cheap—
is the new novelty,
PARISIAN SACK OVERCOAT
made of
French Fur Beaver,
the most desirable Overcoat ever introduced for gents' wear. *Patterns received direct from Paris.*
CHAS STOKES & CO.,
Continental Hotel Building.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.—This is the richest Wine in the country, and swindlers are selling an imitation, or sell stuff called wines in their place, which they buy very cheap, and retail at the same price of Speer's Grape, thus making a larger profit, and of course they are more interested in the profit than in quality.

"THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER."

Be sure and see the signature, "Alfred Speer," is over the cork of each bottle you buy. Sold by Johnson, Holloway & Co. No. 602 Arch street; Fred. Brown, corner Fifth and Chesnut, and other Druggists; and Thompson Black & Co., corner Broad and Chesnut.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 43 Arch street, next to the corner of Sixth.

THE useful always, most desirable. The preparations made by Ritchie, at No. 29 North Eighth street, or the holiday season, are appreciated by every one who contemplates making presents. He has got in his fine stock kid-lined gloves, ties, scarfs, suspenders, linen cambric handkerchiefs and mufflers; also, a good assortment of portemonnaies, cigar cases, hair brushes, combs, and a thousand other articles, useful and ornamental. Call at No. 29 North Eighth street if you want any kind of goods cheap.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES can be supplied with the same old Speer's Port Grape Wine so long celebrated in this country and Europe for its purity and rich body. Sold by Johnston, Holloway & Co., No. 609 Arch street; Fred. Brown, corner Fifth and Chesnut and other druggists. Also, Thompson Black & Co., corner Broad and Chesnut streets.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

CAHOON—HARMAN.—On the evening of December 16 by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Mr. JAMES W. CAHOON to Mrs. JOSEPHINE C. HARMAN, both of this city.

HILTON—NUTTALL.—On December 19 by Rev. J. S. Meredith, JOSEPH W. HILTON, of Pottstown, Pa., to Miss ELIZABETH A. NUTTALL, of Philadelphia.

LENTZ—FRITZ.—At the residence of the bride's father, Marbletink, Philadelphia, on December 13, 1868, by the Rev. Jabez Ferris, Mr. JACOB LENTZ, of Lower Merion, Pa., to Miss ELEANOR R. FRITZ, of Manayunk.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this city, on the 2d instant, after a short illness, ISABELLA C., wife of Frank C. Allen, and daughter of Lemuel A. Jones, of Chicago, aged 27 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 310 S. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Remains to be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment. All friends of the family are invited to attend.

HUGHES.—Suddenly, on the 21st inst., EDWARD LIVINGSTON HUGHES, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his cousin, R. S. Bedeman, No. 137 Allen street, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

RORER.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH RORER, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 218 Richmond street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

ZERNS.—On the 19th instant, CAROLINE C. ZERNS, in her 50th year.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her husband, Gideon Zerns, No. 761 S. Second street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be conveyed to Swedesborough, New Jersey, on Wednesday morning early, for interment.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
*This Institution has no superior in the United

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1868.

The Art of Lobbying.

In debating the probability of the defeat or passage of any proposed measure before Congress, it is noticeable that the question of merit is a secondary one. It is not said that the proposition is good, and therefore will succeed. It seems to matter little whether justice was or was not on the side of the proposed law. The issue of its success hangs on the fact whether it is supported by a good lobby. Now, let us look at the great system of lobbying as practised in this country, and see what constitutes that peculiar process. The lobby derives its name from the anteroom to the halls of legislation, in which its members are compelled to wait, or rather to lie in wait, for passing Congressmen. Its secret of success is the device of boring, worrying, bribing, and arguing with them; and through this practice they attempt to convince the law-makers that, o all the schemes proposed for the public good the one in which they are interested is peculiarly the best. So universal has this system become that it has been said that the lobby i' essential to the passage of every bill. We can imagine a lobby which would be allowable in honesty, if not in decency. If, for instance, its members were to attempt to convince solely by argument, and to seek in a legitimate manner, through their acquaintance with the legislators, to influence their minds, their course would be objectionable on the ground of courtesy and gentlemanly feeling, but not positively wrong. But such is not the line of policy adopted by the lobby. It will not bribe, but it will buttonhole, worry, and torment the members, and then seek to convince the doubting by feeding and wining, if not by positive payment of money.

Such a mode of convincing legislators is not limited to Washington. It is found in Harrisburg and in Philadelphia. It is adopted towards Congressmen, legislators, and Councilmen. Against it no denunciation is too severe. If a measure is proposed which is right, then it should stand on its merits. If it is found that the body is going to defeat it because it is not supported by the lobby, then let it be defeated. The result would be soon apparent. As quickly as the law-makers become convinced that they could not succeed in gaining the corrupt devotion of the hangers-on around the halls of legislation, they would cease to judge of a measure by its lobby support, and would begin to look at the merits of the case proposed. While a few good and judicious measures might be defeated at first for the want of the usual support, yet in a very short time the whole system would be broken up, and the honest member look with suspicion at every bill which had to resort to such means of gaining success. If, for instance, a local law be needed, and the assent of the Legislature requested, let it not be supported by a host of lobbyists, but let it stand alone, after it is well explained, and succeed or fall on its merits. The same is true of Councils. When the question of paving and grading comes up, let it not be influenced by the wishes of an anxious contractor, but let it be tried according to the wishes of the owners of property, and let the verdict be as the merits of the case demand. We hope the day is near when the lobby will become a thing of the past, and law-making be purified of its most corrupting adjunct.

That Cabinet

The customary Congressional recess over the Christmas holidays knocks all the schemes of the lobby in the head for the time being, except that of Grant's Cabinet. And, having nothing else to engage its attention for a week or two, the full force of the third house, with considerable assistance from Senators and Representatives, has determined to go into the Cabinet business exclusively. A Western paper sums up the efforts of the lobby thus far, and the result is highly gratifying. Instead of the meagre council of seven ministers, with whose aid previous Presidents have contrived to worry through their respective terms, the number of gentlemen, prominent and otherwise, who are morally certain o' presiding over the executive departments during the next four years foots up about seventy, with a score or two of probable appointments concerning which the lobby have not yet arrived at the stage of certainty.

Moreover, the business of fixing up Grant's Cabinet has even received a share of attention from our cousins across the water. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of London, a journal which professes to know all about everything in each quarter of the globe, assures us that the Hon. J. Lothrop Motley, the late Minister to Vienna, will be offered a seat at the council board—an event not at all unlikely to occur, if Mr. Motley is not regarded by General Grant as capable of doing the country more effective service as successor to the garruleus Johnson at the Court of St. James. But while the *Pall Mall* may not have gone very far astray in this prediction, it astonishes Mr. Colfax by reminding him of his duty to his new "*father-in-law*," the "*late* President of the Senate," whose chances of creeping into the Cabinet through the back-door of matrimony are regarded by that exceedingly well-informed journal as quite certain. Still more astounding, however, is the *Pall Mall's* information that "the question of the retention of the present Secretary of State is being anxiously discussed." By whom? we are forced to inquire. Certainly not by the Emperor of Russia, for Mr. Seward has bought up all the ice-bound regions that that potentate appears disposed to sell. But perhaps the King of Denmark is the person who is "anxiously discussing" Mr. Seward's retention, for as yet the purchase of the semi-submerged volcanoes which that sovereign numbers among his widely-scattered possessions is scarcely half consummated. If any living creature desires to see Mr. Seward retained in Gen. Grant's Cabinet, it must be his Majesty of Denmark; but we fear both the *Pall Mall* and King Christian IX will be doomed to disappointment. And such will be the melancholy fate of a vast number of still more ambitious Cabinet makers on the 4th of March next.

The Franking Privilege.

The project of abolishing or restricting the franking privilege of members is now engaging the attention of Congress, as it has done many times before, but we doubt whether any real effort will be made to correct the gross abuses which are known to exist. It seems reasonable enough that members of Congress, as well as other public officials who have extensive correspondence upon public business, should be allowed the privilege of franking their letters, and within reasonable limits there would be nothing to complain of. The thing, however, has grown to be an evil of the first magnitude, and the Postmaster-General estimates the loss to the Government during the last political campaign at a million and a half of dollars from the mails being flooded with electioneering documents. The stamp machines which the members of Congress have been in the habit of using are fruitful sources of abuse, and if they were abolished the Post Offices would, in the future, be relieved of tons of documents which are now distributed every year for partisan purposes. This reform ought to be insisted upon, and we may perhaps see it brought about, for there are probably few Congressmen who will care to appear as supporters of the more palpable abuses of the franking privilege. It can scarcely be expected that they will have the self-denial to abolish the privilege altogether, notwithstanding the heavy burden of taxation which the people already have to bear; and, perhaps, the most satisfactory compromise would be for each member to receive an allowance, and be compelled to prepay his letters like any other citizen. If this were done, we doubt not but that most, if not all, of them would save money by the operation, no matter how small the allowance might be, for we do not believe that the legitimate correspondence of any member of Congress is so great as to be a serious burden on the Government.

The Senate of North Carolina.—The *Standard*, the organ of the Republican party of North Carolina, furnishes graphic sketches of both houses of the Legislature, which are highly suggestive:—

"A few years ago the Senate Hall of North Carolina was the throne of that tyranny which crushed out the liberties of men. Then an oligarchy was represented, now the people, without regard to nation or race. The despotism of the Cæsars was not more complete, the Inquisition not more cruel, than was some of the legislation of the Senate under the glorious old Constitution. The influence of the oligarchs grew while men slept; it stole a march on the people's rights; it called out, and disciplined to its various offices and purposes, a large portion of the intellect of the State. What a splendid contrast does the present Senate exhibit! It has penetrated every region of the State with works of internal improvement, and established its influences for good in the remotest corner of North Carolina.

"The Senate of to-day represents the useful intelligence, the social elevation, and the highest civilization of our people. It is the point of rest for the Archimedean lever of moral power, and to this centre the men who had lifted up a standard against injustice have come. All classes are reached by its associated philanthropy. The Senate is cosmopolite in its character, a magnificent amalgam of every race and condition of life. Here are men from beyond the seas, whose devoted love of freedom impelled them to seek a quiet sanctuary in the home of Washington. Men, grey-headed and full of years, who during the stormy period of the Rebellion gave in their adhesion, like earnest and true-hearted gentlemen, to the Union cause, members of all professions, coming from the people, physicians, lawyers, editors, farmers, mechanics, meet in the Senate hall with a unity of spirit and a singleness of purpose."

Of the *Standard's* personal sketches we have room for but two. The reflection that our halting Republicanism would deny even the right of suffrage to Senators Galloway and Hyman is neither pleasant nor creditable:—

"Senator Galloway, of New Hanover, is a man of commanding presence, broad forehead, bright eyes, and of very energetic life. In the early part of the war he managed to escape to the Union lines, where he was immediately employed by Butler, who soon discovered in the escaped slave rare and valuable qualities. When he rises to address the Senate there is a peculiar charm in his manner, and his voice is managed with skilful modulation. Nothing proves more clearly the wickedness of slavery than the enslavement of such bright intellects as those of Harris and of Galloway.

"The other colored Senator is J. A. Hyman, of Warren county. A gentle, tender, modest young man. When he speaks it is with a shrinking shyness. He has a singular history. Sold a few years ago on the auction block, a slave until Sherman's battalions made their famous march through North Carolina, when, for the first time, he felt the Divine inspiration of freedom. Against his protest the Republicans of aristocratic Warren sent him to represent their interests in the Senate of the State, where he fills with a graceful dignity the seat formerly occupied by Nathaniel Macon, of illustrious memory, by the Hawkinses, and by Weldon N. Edwards, the President of the Secession Convention of 1861. Onward, young man o the dark-browed race: let your model be the hero and the statesman, the most gifted patriot of his day, Toulssant L'Overture."

415 SPRUCE STREET. 415

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

The undersigned respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has on hand, and makes to order, all varieties of

Christmas Cakes and Confectionery,

At the most reasonable prices, and warrants everything to be of the best material.

JACOB BLUM,
12 1 No. 415 SPRUCE Street.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,
No. 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
ABOVE SPRUCE.

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS.

One invoice of those beautiful Satin Damask Table Cloths, in rich designs, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, and 4½ yards long, the cheapest ever offered in the city.
Loom Table Linen, 1¼ yds. wide, 50. 62½, 75c. to $1.
Fine Bleached Table Damask, 1¼ yds. wide, 75c.
2 yds. wide fine Bleached Table Damask, 87½c.
8-4 Turkey Red Table Damask, best make, $1·65.
All-Linen Towels, 10, 12½, 16, 18, 22, 25c.
Beautiful Damask Towels, $1, 87½, 50, 75, and up.
Barnsley Linen Towels, red and blue damask borders; bargains.
Splendid Damask Napkins, only $1·50 per dozen.

HDKFS. HDKFS. HDKFS.

All-linen Hdkfs, 6½ 10, 12½, 20 to 62½.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., bargains.
Plain Embroidered Colored and Mourning Bordered Hdkfs.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY. HOSIERY.

Cartwright & Warner's Ladies' and Gents' Merino Underwear.
Gents' Merino Shirts 50, 75c. $1, $1·25, to the finest.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 87½, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $3.
Ladies' silk embroidered genuine Balbriggan hose, all sizes, 87½c. 12 21 5t

Boys' and Misses' Merino Underwear.
Best imported heavy English half hose, 37½c.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

All wool Blankets, from $3 to $20 per pair.
All wool Flannels, 25, 35, 45, 50c. to $1·25.
Yard wide Ballardvale and Shaker Flannel, 50c.
Canton Flannels in every grade 12½ to 40c.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

OPENING OF SUPERB HOLIDAY GOODS.
WORKS OF ART.

Elegant Bronze Groups, Figures, Vases, Statuettes, etc.
Alabaster Hebe Vases, Vestibule Ornaments, etc.
Handsome carved marble copy of Canova's Dancing Girl.
Fine Carrara marble bust, Bashful Venus.
Fine Carrara Pastoral Group, from the Antique.
Beautifully carved Castellina Stone Group, "Paul and Virginia."
Finely carved Figures, Tragedy and Comedy.
Agate Hebe Vases, Amarmo Hebe Vases, and finely carved Carrara Marble Psyche of Canova.
Elegant carved figures, Dancing Venus, etc.
Superb Bronze Groups, "Mazeppa and Antiope."

The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sale of Vill Brothers, and will be "sold at less" than

"HALF GOLD COST."

Also, Handsome "Jardinieres" (French Flower Stands), on Gilt and Ebony Pedestals.

HANDSOME FANS. HANDSOME FANS.

An invoice of VIENNA FANS, painted on Silk. An entirely new article. A charming present.
Also, Gilt Stick Fans, White and Black.
100 Silk Fans, all colors, at very low prices.
100 Children's Colored Silk Fans, at 69c.

LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES.

Pointe Lace Collars, from $2·75 to $7·50, from auction.
Lace Barbes, Veils, Coiffures, etc.
1000 Lace Collars at 37½c.
250 Real Valenciennes Hdkfs., $2·25 to $4·00.
75 Elegant do., $5 to $10. Some ELEGANT GOODS.
500 Cluny and Imitation Pointe and Val. Handkerchiefs, 62c. to $1·25.
200 dozen Hemstitched all Linen Hdkfs., 25c.
FINE FRENCH LINEN HDKFS. STITCHED AND CORDED.
CHILDREN'S COLORED BORDER HDKFS., 12½ to 15c.
Gents' Fine Hemstitched and Colored Border Hdkfs.
Gents' Plain Linen Hdkfs., 15 to 56c., cheapest ever offered.
Gents' English Cloth Gloves.
Gents' Finest Kid Lined, Imported.
Misses' and Children's Fine French Gloves, elegant colors.
5000 yds. Dress Goods, reduced to 25c.
Handsome Stripe Poplins, 31 to 38c.
Fine French Plaid Poplins, 75c.; reduced from $1·50.
Fine Silk Umbrellas.
Paragon Frame Umbrellas.
Would invite special attention to the above line of Goods, as they comprise many novelties.
Very desirable and useful HOLIDAY PRESENTS at very moderate prices.

E. R. LEE.
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
12 19 4t PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
OF
INTRINSIC VALUE.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 South SECOND Street,

Will offer the balance of their stock of new and desirable goods at a still further reduction.

BEST BLACK SILKS,
CHOICE SHADES OF COLORED SILKS,
FANCY SILKS AND STRIPE SATINS,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
SILK SERGES AND VELOURS,
STRIPE AND PLAID POPLINS,
LOW-PRICED DRY GOODS,
CHINTZES AND CALICOES,
SILK CLOAK VELVETS,
SILK PLUSHES,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
LADIES' CLOAKS
ASTRACHAN CLOTHS OF THE FINEST QUALITIES,
BEST QUALITY VELVET CLOTHS,
DESIRABLE CLOAKINGS,
VELVETEENS OF SUPERIOR FINISH,
WHITE CLOTHS,
EMBROIDERED LINEN AND LACE SETS
LACE COLLARS AND HDKFS.,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, ETC.,
SCARFS, NECK TIES,
12 21 5t ASTRACHAN MUFFS, ETC.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTIONS.

ALPACA POPLINS.

10 cases of ALPACA POPLINS of the choicest shades, reduced from 50 cents per yard to 25 cents per yard

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

RICH CHANGEABLE
CORDED SILKS.

2500 yards of RICH CHANGEABLE CORDED SILKS at $1·45 per yard.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

PLAID SILKS.

3000 yards of RICH PLAID SILKS at $1·25 per yard. A Decided Bargain.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.

SUPERB STRIPED SILKS.

4000 yards SUPERB STRIPED and CHANGEABLE SILKS at $1·50, $1·75, and $1·90 per yard. A Great Bargain.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

CLOAKING VELVETS.

Superb Quality of 28-inch, 30-inch, and 32-inch BLACK LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS. A Great Bargain.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.

VELVETEENS,
VELVET CLOTHS,
AND
SUPERB ASTRACAN CLOAKING
In great variety.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.

PARIS
"LA BELLE" SKIRT.

All Styles of this justly celebrated SKIRT.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

BALMORALS
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.,
12 21 4tp PHILADELPHIA.

1826.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS—REDUCTION OF PRICES.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.),
NO. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BELOW CHESNUT.

Have now on hand one of the Largest and Finest Assortment of

FINE GROCERIES

Ever offered to the citizens of Philadelphia, provided expressly for the Approaching Holidays

Finest quality Dehesa Raisins, quarter, half and whole boxes.
Finest quality London Layer Raisins, quarter, half and whole boxes.
Finest quality Loose Muscatel, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins.
New, Fresh Nuts, Paper Shell Almonds, Paradise Nuts, English and Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, Filberts.
Havana and Florida Oranges, Lemons, New Leyer Figs, Guava Jelly, Marmalade, Havana Preserves of various kinds.

CHEESE.

English, Roquefort, Neufchatel, Parmasan, Sago, Cream, Young America, Pine-Apple, Etc. Etc.

New Crop Spanish Queen Olives, by Quart or Gallon.

Our W. G. FAMILY FLOUR is the FINEST KNOWN IN AMERICA.

We call special attention to our FRESH ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH DELICACIES, such as French Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles, L. Henry, Pates de Foie Gras, Boneless Sardines, and a great variety of other brands.

Potted Game in Pate form, such as Snipe, Woodcock, Reed Birds, Plover, Partridge, Quail, Grouse, Pheasant, Venison, Duck, Etc. Etc.

Fresh Goshen Butter, in small tubs, to suit families, selected expressly for family use.

Just received, a fine assortment of HAVANA CIGARS, of the finest brands.
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, Finest Quality.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES,
IN LARGE CLUSTERS.

All Goods sold to families in unbroken packages at wholesale price, and delivered free of charge

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
NO. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET
BELOW CHESNUT,
DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF FINE GROCERIES.

HOLIDAYS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,
IS NOW PREPARED TO OFFER GREAT BARGAINS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

FANCY SILKS
In Great Variety, at One-half their Former Prices.

50,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS

To be sold without reference to former prices, embracing his entire stock of Winter Textures, every yard of which must be sold before the close of the year.

Silk Chain Rolled Poplins, Reduced to 50 Cents.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

India Scarfs, Fine Broche Shawls, French Blanket Shawls, Tartan Plaid Shawls.

KID GLOVES.

Five Hundred Dozen Kid Gloves at $1 10, every pair warranted perfect, or exchanged if not so; French Cloth Gloves, Children's Gloves, Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, Satin Scarfs, etc.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CARPETS,
RUGS,
MATS,
HASSOCKS,
DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
12 16 6trp No. 1222 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

J. A. YOST'S HOBBY-HORSE
And Children's Carriage Bazaar,
THE HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE
NO. 121 NORTH NINTH STREET.
Where will be found a large assortment of HOBBY HORSES, SLEIGHS, TOYS, FANCY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. 12 19 6t4p

TERRAPIN.

200 DOZEN FINE TERRAPIN,
Just received and for sale by
M. MEAGHER & CO.,
12 22 3trp No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street.

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAYS.—AT the Bijou Furnishing Store, No. 38 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, may be found a superb assortment of Fancy Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., which are offered at very low prices. Mr. RICHARD EAYRE, the proprietor, has excellent taste in the selection of his stock.
Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt, which has given such universal satisfaction. cut by measurement. 12 21 1m5p

SILK, ALPACA, AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS for Holiday Presents.
JOSEPH FUSSELL,
12 22 3t Nos. 3 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

UMBRELLAS OF TWILLED SILK, Ivory and other Fancy Handles.
JOSEPH FUSSELL,
12 22 3t Nos. 3 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

THE
AMERICAN
BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
S. W. CORNER
ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
12 22 3trp PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market.
Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL HOPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m 4trp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1239 MARKET Street,
12 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

SMUGGLING.

More About the Gigantic Frauds in New York.

A case has recently been revealed, showing that Messrs. Feigelstock and Bendino, importers, formerly doing business in Reade street, in this city, have probably defrauded the Government largely by smuggling shawls, silks, etc., through the Custom House. When the matter was made public, it is said that both parties fled from the States and took refuge in Canada. It is now averred that Messrs. Feigelstock and Bendino were not the principals, but simply the agents of Messrs. Guiterman Bros., importers, at No. 63 Leonard street.

An officer of the Treasury Department worked up the case, and on Saturday last arrested Sigismund and Simon Guiterman, mentioned above, as the guilty parties.

The following are the affidavits in the case:—

Southern District of New York, ss.—Thomas Toole deposed—Am an agent of the Treasury Department; on or about the 20th day of November last I received an official letter from the Commissioner of Customs, stating that he had information that large frauds had been and were being committed on the customs revenue, by certain merchants or importers of foreign merchandise in the city of New York; that deponent called on the person who gave this information to the Commissioner, who then stated to him that two mercantile firms, S. Bendino & Co., and Feigelstock & Co., doing business in Reed street, in this city, had been for a long time importing a large quantity of silks and other valuable dress goods, which were invoiced and passed through the Custom House as clocks, clock-shades, etc.; that on application at the Custom House he ascertained that Bendino & Co. had recently imported by the Ville de Paris sixteen cases invoiced and entered at the Custom House as clocks, glass shades, etc.; that on the 28th November last the firm of Guiterman (Simon and Sigismund Guiterman), doing business at No. 63 Leonard street, were engaged in defrauding the revenue by undervaluing the goods, wares, and merchandise imported by them; that a warrant was obtained from the Judge of the United States District Court for the seizure of the books, accounts, and correspondence of Guiterman Brothers; that on examination of the same and comparing them with the records in the Custom House, the fact that Bendino & Co. and Feigelstock & Co. had for some time past been engaged in importing silks and other valuable dress goods, the same being invoiced and entered at the Custom House as clocks and glass shades, etc., with intent to defraud the United States Government.

The parties were taken before Commissioner Betts, to whom they furnished bail in the sum of $50,000 each, and the examination was appointed for to-morrow.

CITY ITEMS.

WE have the evidence each day of numbers who purchase of us, after having examined other stocks, which, under different pleas, are being "sacrificed" that our goods are sold at lower prices than any other Clothing in Philadelphia.

The general experience is that such goods are

NOT SO CHEAP AS REPRESENTED, and the public—those who have purchased them and those who have not—many of the former to their cost, are generally becoming aware of this fact.

OUR STOCK IS FULL AND COMPLETE, our assortment unbroken, we being in receipt each day of large lots of new goods, replacing those sold, which are being manufactured not

TO BE SACRIFICED, but to successfully compete with any other goods in the market in all respects, style, fit, make, or price.

WE IN GOOD FAITH carry out our established rule, now, as at all other times.

"We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded."

TO PROTECT OUR PATRONS and fully carry out this rule at present, we have REDUCED ALL PRICES.

WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST buyers of clothing after having examined the stocks which are being "sacrificed," to examine ours before purchasing. A FAIR TEST IS ALL WE ASK.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A HANDSOME HEARSE.—Mr. Simon Gartland, the enterprising undertaker on Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, has just completed a handsome hearse. It is constructed of walnut and oak, and iron axletrees. The sides and ends of the body of the carriage are enclosed with heavy plate glass, and an arched roof surmounts the whole. The interior decorations are of the most beautiful design and finish. The arched roof is lined with white brocaded silk, kept in its place with heavy gilt mouldings, and gold bullion fringe about an inch deep. The side curtains are of heavy velvet, with deep silk fringe, lined with white brocaded silk, and looped up with large black silk tassels, and so arranged as to show the white or black side, as preferred. The floor of the carriage contains a railway, with two handsome silver-mounted carriages, on which the casket is placed and rolled into its position, where it is fastened by heavy silver pins. These inner carriages can be removed at pleasure, and rows of plated castors on each side are kept ready to perform the necessary work. As a protection to the glass, silver plated arms about two inches thick stretch along each side of the coffin. The whole outside work is plain, except four lamps (black lamps), in the best style, and the top of the structure is surmounted by eight heavy black and white plumes. The hearse is thirteen feet long and eleven feet high.

VALUABLE USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS OF GREAT VALUE AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.—Only a few days remain for persons who intend giving holiday presents to make their purchases, and, consequently, we would again call the attention of the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH to the large, new, and elegant stock of silver-plated goods to be found at the store of Messrs. Mead & Robbins, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, who manufacture the articles sold by them. Purchasers will find here every novelty in silver-plated ware, from the most magnificent dinner and tea service to the napkin ring. It is impossible to form the most remote idea of the beauty and variety of the goods sold by this enterprising firm, by reading this notice, but we cordially invite the public to call and examine for themselves, as we are certain it is all that is needed to induce them to make their purchases here and thus save themselves a considerable amount of trouble in shopping, and at the same time purchase such a present as will never cease to be appreciated by the recipient.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity. Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

COAL, COAL, COAL for the million. Now is the time to lay in your winter's store of fuel. Old King Frost is drawing pictures on the windows, and the moist snow is wetting your feet. Build bright fires and bid the cold defiance. But to build the fires you must have good coal—and where should you purchase it if not at the celebrated Alter's, No. 937 North Ninth street (office Sixth and Spring Garden streets). He has it in abundance, too—notwithstanding the recent strike in the coal regions—and is ready to furnish customers with all sizes and kinds, at the very lowest prices.

TO AUCTIONEERS AND CLOTHIERS.—We have a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, unequalled in this city in style, fit, and make, which we intend to close out. It includes every kind of seasonable garments—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's—is especially adapted to the holiday season. No better or more useful present can be found, and at the reduced prices at which we are running it off, will pay a good profit to any clothier for private sale, or any auctioneer for public sale, during the holiday season.

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DR. WISHART'S COLUMN.

DYSPEPSIA CURED for $1.

One box of Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills (which cost $1) are warranted to cure the most aggravated and long-standing case of Dyspepsia. Reader, we ask you a simple question. Is it wise to suffer all the agonizing torments of this wretched disease, when you can for the paltry sum of $1 be cured? They can be had of Dr. Wishart at his Great Family Medicine Store, No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, where an excellent and regular practising physician will be found in attendance, who can be consulted free of charge. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

For the benefit of the afflicted we insert the following certificates of cure which have been handed us for publication. Call and see the parties, and learn more concerning the efficacy of Dr. Wishart's wonderful remedies.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

I, Elizabeth Branson, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than from four and often eight days. Under this immense suffering my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror-stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented. I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide. So near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and so my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, at West Philadelphia. I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, that saved me from an insane asylum and a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. ELIZABETH BRANSON,

Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware.

DR. WISHART'S Office, No. 232 N. Second street, Philadelphia

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

DR. WISHART:—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and, having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease, at my present age, forty-five years, there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every-day companions.

JAMES M. SAUNDERS.

No. 453 N. Second street, Philadelphia, formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 232 N. Second street, Philadelphia.

DR. WISHART has treated, in the past two years, over ten thousand patients for Dyspepsia in its various forms, and in every case, where the medicine was taken as directed, it made a perfect cure. A number of the above cases had been treated by the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe, and pronounced incurable, but under Dr. WISHART'S treatment were soon restored to perfect health.

DR. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—All consultations and examinations free of charge. 12 21

GROCERIES.

CHRISTMAS.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut.

THE OLDEST GROCERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1833

FINE GOODS FOR THE TABLE.

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The Greatest Novelty of the Season.

Never before introduced in this Country, to which we invite special attention.

Fruits---Foreign and Domestic.

Raisins, Figs, Prunellos, large French Prunes for the Table, in tin and glass, Preserves, Almonds, Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, Lady Apples, Sweet Oranges,

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Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles, Pates de Foie Gras, Potted Meats and Prairie Game.

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S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

Fine Imported Cigars

BY THE BOX,

A Most Acceptable Christmas Present.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

WINES.

The most popular brands of

CHAMPAGNES

AT THE AGENTS' PRICES.

TABLE SHERRY,

At $2 75 per gallon by the cask of 20 gallons, or $3 per gallon by the 5 gallon demijohn.

Other Grades of Finer Sherries

At Importers' Prices, of our own direct importation.

Our Very Old Port Wine,

Vintage of 1830 and 1847.

No such Wine can be found in any other Store in this Country.

Please call and examine our stock before making your Christmas Purchases.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD & WALNUT,

PHILADELPHIA.

SALE OF CLOTHING

SALE OF CLOTHING

SALE OF CLOTHING

MY CHRISTMAS MYSTERY.

From the London Belgravia.

For years I had spent Christmas with the Yarnolds, at their place down in Lincolnshire. Such a habit had this become that I never thought of Christmas except in association with the old manor-house which they lived in, and the wintry aspect of the pleasant scenery surrounding it. The understanding was that I should not wait for an invitation; but in the December of the year of which I am going to speak—a year not very remote—I did receive a letter from my old friends, couched in such warm, cordial terms that I could not have refused to accede to their wishes, whatever other arrangemements I might have contemplated.

A special day was named for my going down, and I was advised to take the train leaving London at five in the afternoon, so that the carriage might meet me at the station when the train came in, and take me and my luggage on to the manor-house. To this I assented in my letter acknowledging the invitation, and so was not only pledged to spend the holidays at a particular place, but also to start on a given day, at a fixed hour.

These arrangements subsequently became important, because, had they not been entered into, I might not have gone to the manor-house that year. I certainly should not have started on the day agreed upon, for on the morning of that day a very unpleasant circumstance happened. The morning's post brought me a letter from a stranger, of rather a startling nature. It was in a woman's handwriting, and signed Martha Rathgrave. The letter commenced in fiercely-indignant and upbraiding terms, and it charged me with cowardice and villainy. Then the tone changed to one of piteous appeal and entreaty. It is not necessary that I should set down the exact terms of the letter here; enough that, as I gathered, the writer was a frantic mother, whose daughter had been tempted from her home by some designing scoundrel, and who, distracted between indignation and misery, besought in hysterical and incoherent terms that as far as possible the injury might be repaired by the restoration of the misguided Agnes (that was the name given) to her home and friends.

The shock of such an epistle may be imagined. My astonishment at the receipt of it was unbounded. That it was intended for me there could be no mistake. My name appeared in full on the envelope, with my address—Hare court, Temple—and my name was repeated at the bottom of the fourth page of the sheet of note paper. Yet I swear I had never heard the name of Rathgrave before; and as to being a party to the abduction of the unfortunate Agnes, the charge was simply ludicrous.

Martha Rathgrave wrote from Chertsey. Had the day been at my disposal I should certainly have started off at once in search of the lady, with a view of clearing up the mystery. But there was my packing, and I had fifty little matters to see about before the hour at which it was inevitable that I should catch my specified train. There was nothing for it but to write a letter, and I sat down for the purpose. I sat down; but under the circumstances a letter was a difficult thing to write. What could I say that would in any way satisfy Mrs. Rathgrave? To tell her that she was mistaken, and that I was not the man she supposed, would obviously to her mind be adding untruth to the catalogue of my misdeeds. She had called me a coward; I hesitated at convincing her that I was a liar.

While sitting pondering over this, I presently bethought me of an expedient. I could not go to Chertsey myself, but I could send a friend. Exactly; but who? I thought and thought, then suddenly I hit upon it. There was Gilbert Stone. The very man; young, smart, fond of adventure, and ever ready to do a man a service. Moreover he was easily to be found—his chambers were only in the next court. Without further reflection I resolved to take him into my confidence in this strange business, and to ask him to fathom the mystery for me.

With the open letter in my hand, I started off for Stone's chambers. They were on the fourth floor, and when I had mounted to the top of the gloomy staircase I found, to my disappointment, that his outer door was closed. Thinking it still possible that he might be there, I gave a sharp rap, but there was no response from within. The case was hopeless.

I had decided this, and was about to turn away, when I heard somebody begin slowly to mount the stairs. It was a heavy, weary step, but came on steadily, round after round. I leant over the balustrade, and was mentally contrasting the step with Stone's light, agile bound, when, to my intense astonishment, on the figure coming into sight, I recognized Stone himself. At the same moment he caught sight of me, and certainly his astonishment was not less than mine. He started and put out a hand against the wall to steady himself.

"Wh-what do you want?" he gasped in an angry tone.

"You're not well?" I rejoined, giving him question for question.

"Nonsense? Never better in my life. What is it?"

I said it would be necessary to go into some little explanation, and he then crawled up the few remaining steps, and putting his back against the stair-window, folded his arms, and intimated that he was ready to hear what I had to say. He seemed to have no intention of asking me into his chambers, and though I thought this odd, I would not appear to take any notice of it.

There is seldom too much light in the Temple in December, and this morning was specially gloomy. So, in the position Gilbert Stone had taken up, his face was wholly dark to me—I could not see a line of it. In a few words I explained what had happened, and proposed to read the letter. He nodded, and I went through it from end to end. He apparently listened intently; but when I had done, and had folded up the paper, he still retained his listening attitude; and it was only when I said, "Now, I want you to see into this for me, old boy," that he started up and replied, "With pleasure; give me the letter." I gave it into his hand.

"And you know nothing whatever of these people?" he asked.

"Absolutely nothing."

He laughed.

"All right. You are the genuine victim of a mystery. Enviable being! Well, enjoy yourself, old boy. Consider all this as good as squared. You'll hear from me. A merry Christmas to you!"

I reciprocated the wish; we shook hands, and I hurried away to prepare for my journey with a sense of relief. In a few hours, I felt certain, the unpleasant little mistake would be cleared up. Still, I felt anxious for Stone's letter. And that reminded me—I had not told him where I was going. Well, no matter, I couldn't toil up those stairs again; he must address me at my chambers, and his communication would be forwarded to Lincolnshire in due course.

And now I reach a portion of my narrative where it is necessary for me to observe the utmost exactness of detail, in order to gain credence for what I shall have to state. My packing was finished at 4·30; a cab then conveyed me and my portmanteau and hat-box to the Great Northern Terminus. The train starting at five was, as I knew, express to Peterborough, not stopping on the way; it ultimately reached Lincoln, the station nearest my destination, at nine that night.

There were not many passengers by that train. I noticed this myself, and it was confirmed by the guard, with whom I got into conversation, and who was kind enough to offer me a compartment to myself, in case I preferred it. I did prefer it, as I had some papers I wished to look over going down, and the guard showed me into a first-class carriage (No. 287), and locked the door to secure me against intrusion. As soon as we were fairly out of the terminus I took the bundle of papers I have mentioned from my pocket, determined to make the utmost of the rapidly fading light; for though the carriage lamps were lit, they were not pleasant to read by.

The oscillation of the carriage, as the train bounded along at express speed, was irritating; nt in spite of it I soon managed to get absorbed in my work. For some twenty or thirty miles I read on and on, making myself master of the details of a somewhat intricate case which had been submitted to my judgment. Then a very natural thing happened. My mind reverted to the event of the morning, I suppose, and suddenly the name of Agnes Rathgrave began to intrude itself into my reading. The words mixed themselves up in an odd fashion with the writing before my eyes—gleamed and flashed there with such vividness that I began to lose myself in idle speculations about this unknown girl. Was she pretty, interesting in manner, loving in disposition? These and similar questions were bewildering me, when I was suddenly startled by a sound as of a deep groan close to my ear.

Though I believed myself alone in the carriage, I looked up sharply. Daylight was waning; but the lamps had in consequence brightened, and I had no difficulty in seeing about me with the utmost clearness.

Imagine my astonishment, then, when, on raising my eyes, I discovered that I was not the sole occupant of the compartment!

Unquestionably, it was shared by a companion. The seat next but one to my own was occupied by a lady, who sat gazing intently out of the farther window. There could be no doubt about her being there, yet I felt certain that she had not entered the cariage at King's-cross, and it was quite impossible that she could have entered it since, while we were tearing along at express speed. My flesh crept, and I felt a lifting of my hair as I looked at her: yet I did look at her very intently, so intently that I can recall every minute particular of her appearance and attire.

She was, so far as I can judge, not more than twenty years of age, *petite* in figure, with small, delicately-shaped hands and feet. As she wore a black veil shiny with bugles down to her mouth, the upper part of her face was hidden, but the lower portion was most delicately turned. Mouth and chin were beautiful; so was a little shell-like ear, of which I caught sight. But what struck me most forcibly was the snowy whiteness of the complexion; there was no flush in it; even the lips were bloodless. The lady's dress was plain to simplicity. She wore a black-and-white check silk, the skirt quite plain, and a short velvet mantle. Her bonnet was also of velvet, with a cluster of pansies in it over the left temple. I saw no jewelry. My attention was specially drawn to my companion's hands, from their unusual smallness and the exactness with which her gloves fitted. Moreover, she had a peculiarity of the left hand; she kept it tightly clinched, and I presently saw that her object in doing so was to retain fast hold of a crumpled fragment of paper; but the apparent tenacity of grip might, I decided, be unconscious, as she was clearly much self-absorbed.

Can I say that as I gazed at my companion I experienced a sense of terror? No; it hardly amounted to that, especially after the first shock of discovering that she was there. How she had come there certainly puzzled me. It was most singular that after what had passed the guard should have admitted her. It was more singular still, that he should have been able to do so without my knowledge. On the other hand, there she was, sitting bodily before my eyes, as real and tangible as the carriage itself.

Beginning to smile at my own alarm, I presently mustered up courage enough to address the lady. Bending forward, I inquired whether she wanted the window down?

The noise of the train was so great that I could hardly hear my own voice; but she heard it, and turning towards me, smiled graciously. Her lips also moved, and as she placed her right hand on the window-strap at the same moment, I understood her to answer me in the affirmative. So I bowed, leant back in my seat, and tried to resume my reading. In this I was only partially successful. My eyes were constantly wandering towards my companion, who was again watching the fading landscape through her veil, while I speculated on the mystery of her being there.

"I will speak to the guard at Peterborough," I mentally determined.

As I did so our speed began to slacken, and, looking out, I saw that we were close upon the old town. The express stage of our journey was near its end. The beautiful façade of the cathedral was already in view. Within a few minutes we were entering the station. The platform was on my side the carriage (the reverse had been the case in starting at King's-cross); and as the place was shouted out, mingled with the cry of "tickets!" I noticed that my companion turned her face my way.

"You get out here?" I inquired.

She inclined her head.

I put my hand out to open the door for her. It was locked. At the same moment the collector came up and asked to see my ticket.

"This lady will get out here, if you will unlock the door," I said.

"Lady, sir? what lady?

I turned sharply to where my companion had been seated. She was gone!

"There was a lady seated in this carriage a moment ago," I stammered out.

"Impossible, sir."

We were interrupted by the appearance of the guard.

"What's the matter, sir?" he asked.

"Tell me," I demanded, eagerly, "did you or did you not admit a lady into this compartment before the train started from London?"

"Sir!" he ejaculated; and then peering in my face and seeing the look of consternation there, he added, in a conciliatory tone:—"Been dreaming, sir; there can't have been no lady here long o' you, sir. Both the doors was locked."

I started to the other door and tried it—fastened! A cold shudder crept over me as I looked at the amused faces of the two men; my own must have been ghost-like.

Fortunately, there was no time to discuss the matter. Time was up, and the train moved on. As the station receded from view, and a sense of being alone again came over me, I nearly swooned with terror. There could be no blinking the truth to myself now—*I had seen a ghost!* It had appeared to me in that place; and, for all I knew, it might return. My eyes glared at the seat it had occupied. I dared not turn from it; I yet felt assured that, should the phantom present itself again I should throw myself from the carriage in the very madness of terror. My only consolation was that the train stopped at the next station (Bolton), only a few miles distant, and there it would be practicable for me to get into another compartment—one in which there were booked and duly accredited human passengers.

The distance between Peterborough and Bolton was interminable, in my agony and alarm; but it was traversed without any fresh ghostly experience, and the instant the train stopped I leaped out. The relief of escaping was so intense that I could hardly stay to collect together my papers, rugs, and other trifles. A porter proffered assistance, and I gladly availed myself of it, though I had to put up with his astonished looks when he found I was only moving from one carriage to another, apparently without an object. I selected a compartment this time with plenty of life in it—two burly farmers and one apple-faced old lady gave promise of security from further horror, and I was congratulating myself on the success of my move, when, just as the train began to move, the porter I had engaged came to the window and touched his cap.

"Beg pardon, sir," he said, "but does this belong to your papers? Found it on the seat of the other carriage."

He held out as he spoke a crumpled fragment of manuscript. I recognized it the moment I took it. There could be no mistake as to its being the fragment of paper my mysterious fellow-traveller had clutched so tightly in her hand!

The train had started, and it was impossible to give back the paper. It was not mine; I had no right to it; yet, so peculiar was the chance that had given it in my possession, and so strangely was it connected with the most singular experience of my life, that I felt bound to preserve it. As the eyes of my companions were all upon me, in that undisguised stare common to country folk, I simply placed the fragment in my pocket-book, determined to examine it on reaching my journey's end.

My reception at the manor-house was so cordial, and it was so absolutely necessary to render ourself agreeable among a household of guests, that my adventure almost passed out of my head, until I found myself in the dead of the night alone in the sleeping-chamber which had been assigned to me. It was a great, old-fashioned, wainscoted room, with a huge chimney, in which the wind roared, and a bay window, opening among trees, that, now bare and gaunt, swayed their skeleton arms up and down before it with an incessant creaking in every joint. All the alarm I had felt in the railway carriage instantly came back to me with redoubled intensity. I found my eyes wandering from chair to chair, confident that I should presently see my ghostly companion seated in one of them. And instead of trying to banish this impression from my mind by reflecting on other things, I found the one subject drawing me to it with irresistible fascination. I could not even resist at that dismal hour the temptation to examine the paper in my pocket-book.

The sight of this, as I drew it out, gave me a turn; yet it was a very simple matter. A mere crumpled scrap of writing. I sat some time with it lying open in the palm of my hand, looking at it dreamily. Then an idea, suggested by the shape of the paper and the wrinkles in it, suddenly seized me.

"This is part of a letter," I said aloud, "a part held in a hand with a desperate clutch while the rest has been wrenched away. She must have held this in a death-grasp."

A gust of wind howled round the chamber, and moaned itself piteously away. The cold dew of terror came out in beads upon my brow.

It was some time before I could summon courage to undertake a minute examination of the writing before me. When I did it yielded little; there were only a few lines on one side of the paper, and they were broken and fragmentary. This was all I read:—"—make you my wife, and I shall not forget * * * foolish impatience ruin all * * * your family * * * exposure * * * to be regretted." There was nothing more; all that might have rendered this an intelligible sentence had been torn away; as it was, the fragment was worthless. It told nothing, and how could it in any way throw a light on the mystery of the apparition which troubled me more and more as I reflected on it? Indeed, I felt that I dared not think over it too intensely; and though the ghostliness of the chamber (exaggerated by my imagination, no doubt) weighed heavily upon me, I boldly extinguished the light and threw myself on the bed, where, after a time, fatigue resulted in broken slumbers.

All next day I debated with myself whether I should take my host into my confidence in the matter of my railway mystery; but though Garnold is a capital fellow, he is one of those sturdy, hard-headed, unsentimental yeomen with no possible belief in the supernatural, and I decided that he would only receive my statement with incredulity or open laughter; so I kept my counsel for that day. Next morning my letters were brought up to my room. All that had come to me at the Temple had been put into an envelope which I had left directed with myclerk, so that he might forward them to the manor-house. The letters chiefly related to matters of business; but the last I opened had more special personal interest. It was the letter I had received from Gilbert Stone, and related to the commission he had undertaken.

Stone's communication was short—a mere note—but to the purpose. He had called the lady, Mrs. Rathgrave; had found her greatly concerned at her daughter's elopement with some person unknown, but who appeared to have corresponded with the girl in my name, borrowed in all probability from the "London Directory," to which authority the mother had gone for my address. Stone added that he had effectually cleared up the mistake so far as I was concerned. He wrote in haste, as he was going off with a friend to spend his Christmas in the country.

"Thank goodness!" I ejaculated, "there is one mystery cleared up. Now, if I could only satisfy myself about my fellow-traveller ——"

I stopped abruptly. Surprise took away my breath; while speaking I had held Stone's letter in my hand, regarding it with a fixed and thorough gaze. Now, with a quick, lightning suddenness a discovery flashed upon me.

The writing on the fragment of paper which the woman had held in her grasp was identical with that of the letter before me!

No wonder I was mute with utter astonishment. Of course, the first impression yielded to doubt; but a close and minute comparison of letter for letter decided me. The words I had read overnight were in Gilbert Stone's handwriting. What, then, did it all mean? What had happened.

I went down to breakfast, revolving those questions in my mind, and greatly perturbed. Yarnold met me in the corridor; he had been reading his letters; there was a sheaf of them in his hand. His face was radiant.

"More guests, my boy!" he exclaimed, shaking the letters at me as we met. "By Jove! we shall have to get the manor-house enlarged by next Christmas."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; and as it is we shall have to quarter one of the new-comers on you—a friend of Sir Harry Finch's. You may know him, by the way; he is at the bar."

"Does Sir Harry mention his name?"

"Oh, certainly—let me see, yes; here it is—Gilbert Stone."

I was conscious of starting and changing color. Yarnold looked surprised, as he well might, for he could little guess the strange thoughts and misgivings which were already shaping themselves in my mind about the man whose name he had mentioned as about to come there as his guest. However, I submitted to his surprised looks, rather than make any statement as to those doubts and misgivings. They were, indeed, so vague that I could hardly have put them into words. I contented myself with remarking that I believed I knew Sir Harry's friend, and Yarnold himself, to my relief, soon changed the subject.

Three nights after, Gilbert Stone came down. His surprise at seeing me was naturally very great. I had not mentioned to him in town where I was going to spend my Christmas, and it certainly seemed a strange coincidence that his friend Sir Harry Finch should have brought him down to the same place. It was, though he did not suspect it, more than coincidence; it was destiny. He did not mention his letter transmitted to me that morning, and of course I said nothing about the discovery I had made, identifying the writing with that of the fragment left by my spectral companion in the railway train. In truth, little passed between us, for I fancied that, great as was his surprise at seeing me, his uneasiness was greater. Nor, I could tell, was this lessened on his hearing that it was my room he was to share. He affected to be charmed, but I saw that his lower lip dropped and quivered. I had already come to regard him with grave suspicion, and I determined to observe him closely.

There was dancing that night, and Stone threw himself into the amusement with enthusiasm—I thought with recklessness, if not desperation. Suddenly, when the gayety of the scene was at its height, I saw him give a hurried glance round the hall and steal away. I followed him, but at a distance. He ascended the stairs, and traversed the corridor leading to our room. His step was noiseless, and I pursued him like his shadow.

The room was full of moonlight. As he went in he thrust to the door, but did not close it. I stole up and looked in. He was stooping over a portmanteau, from which he took out a small writing-desk; a key attached to his watch-chain enabled him to open this. What could be his object? The moonlight was strong enough to show me that he took from the desk a handful of open letters. But a man does not leave the dance to read letters by moonlight. No, nor by lamplight; though while the thought was in my mind he struck a match and lit the taper by his side. Then he held out one of the letters towards the hardly-kindled flame, so that the corner of the paper almost ignited. His object, then, was not to read, but to destroy—to destroy something before I was there to observe his movements.

In the instant of my detecting that intention I was in the room, my right hand had firm hold of his wrist, and we were glaring at each other, eye to eye.

"Stay, Gilbert Stone!" I cried. "You destroy nothing."

"Who will prevent me?" he demanded fiercely.

"I will!"

"And by whose authority?"

"That of the dead!"

His look changed, and he staggered from me. Then, with the courage of desperation, he summoned up all his strength and made a rush, seizing me by the throat. Our struggle was short and sharp; I threw him, and he lay at my feet glaring.

In the contest the letters had fallen and lay scattered about us. Among them was the one he would have destroyed in the flame. I recognized that at a glance, for it was much crumpled, and a half-circular piece had been torn out of the bottom of it. Hardly a second glance was necessary to convince me that I had in my pocket-book the missing piece, which would render it complete.

As Stone gazed at me with vicious eyes, I tore out my pocket-book, produced the fragment and fitted it into the letter, which it matched with exactness.

"How dare you come here to pry into my letters?" the man demanded, with an attempt at swagger.

"I have given you my authority," I replied; "It is that of the unhappy woman to whom you wrote these words:—'You know that I have promised to *make you my wife, and I shall not forget* that promise when the proper time comes, unless you by your *foolish impatience ruin all*, bring disgrace upon *your family*, and lend yourself to an *exposure* that will assuredly have *to be regretted*. Be reasonable, and confide wholly in your devoted adorer.'"

It will be seen that I pieced out the sense of the fragment (in italics) by means of the letter itself.

The horror of Gilbert Stone as I did so was intense, and was only exceeded when in a few stern words I told him how it had come into my possession. At that narrative all his manliness left him; he fell at my feet and abjectly implored my pity—my compassion. I reminded him that as yet I only suspected him of some offense dark enough to arouse the spirits of another world to rise up to avenge it.

"Yes," he exclaimed with a shudder, "it was she—it was Agnes."

"What! Agnes Rathgrave!" I cried in amazement.

"The same. It was to her that this letter was addres ed."

I was bewildered, confounded, and I said so.

"You shall know all," he said, "but my lips burn—my throat is parched; I must have water—water."

He scrambled to his feet, and, going to the *carafon*, poured out a draught into a glass and gulped it down eagerly.

Then he entered on a deliberate confession, which revealed all. He admitted that it was he who had made advances to Agnes Rathgrave, but in my name, simply used as the first that occurred to him with which to screen his own. In that name he had promised her marriage; and two nights before she had come to his chambers in mad desperation, bringing with her his letter, and threatening exposure unless he kept his promise. Her words were exasperating, his temper short, and he rushed on her and tried to tear the letter from her hand. Part he secured; but in the struggle she stumbled and fell backwards, bearing with her the small portion by which she held. That fall was fatal. To his horror the woman lay dead at his feet. "I see her now," he cried, putting his hands before his eyes, "lying there stiff in her silk dress, and with the short veil half hiding her dead face." He added that he sat gazing at the body half the night; then bethought him that there were empty chambers in the same court to which his key would gain him admission. To those chambers he had carried the body through the darkness, and there it remained.

This statement fully accounted for the state of trepidation in which he met me on his stairs in the morning, and the readiness with which he undertook to clear up the Rathgrave mystery, about which he knew too much already. His subsequent letter to me was, of course, a lie. He had not seen Mrs. Rathgrave, having only too strong reasons for keeping out of her way.

"But I had managed it all so cleverly," he added, "that I might have got off unsuspected if the poor dead wretch had only been laid at rest in a Christian grave. But she has appeared to you; she may appear to others, and it is useless to fight the dead."

He started up and pressed both hands tightly over his heart.

The color had gone from his face while he spoke, and I now saw that it was distorted and convulsed.

"You are ill!" I exclaimed. "Let me ring——"

"Too late, my boy, too late," he said faintly. "It is ten minutes since I drank the water——"

"Well?"

"It was poisoned."

He dropped forward on his face, and before assistance could come to him had breathed his last spasmodic breath, and was dead.

And thus the spirit of the murdered victim of his heartless cruelty and treachery was mysteriously avenged.

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS, with Commentaries. By Thomas D. Budd. Published by John Campbell.

We think it a great pity that Shakespeare did not leave the world some satisfactory account of himself, his family, his religion, and his opinions on matters and things generally, for then his commentators would have been saved a vast amount of uneasiness and ineffectual labor. It has been satisfactorily proved that he was a Catholic, a Protestant, a Free-thinker, an Aristotlean, a Platonic, hermetic, and many other kinds of philosopher, a doctor, a lawyer, a superintendent of an insane asylum, and we know not what besides, much in the same way that Archbishop Whateley proved conclusively that no such person as Napoleon ever existed; and, indeed, this has been attempted in the case of Shakespeare, with about the same amount of success—with the difference, however, that the Archbishop only designed to perpetrate a jest, while the annihilators of Shakespeare were dead in earnest.

Figures, it is said, will prove anything, and so will books; and a man who cannot develop any theory that may happen to strike his fancy from a given volume—to his own satisfaction at least—must be a mere tyro at the business. Of late years Shakespeare's sonnets have come into favor, and commentators, having apparently exhausted themselves on his plays, have turned their attention to these poems. Some have attempted to rearrange them in their proper order, and to discover to whom they were variously addressed; while others have vexed their brains to find out mysterious meanings that will accord with their own extravagant fancies. The editor of this volume has his theory as well as the rest; and why should he not? He, however, is willing to take the sonnets in the order in which they stand, and to explain them in a manner that would doubtless be in the highest degree edifying to Shakespeare himself, if he could only peruse his lucubrations. Mr. Budd, however, we doubt not, has derived much amusement from his task; and as nobody is likely to be injured, or any damage to the fair fame of Shakespeare to accrue, why should we find fault? While we are on the subject, however, we may as well state that we have a theory of our own with regard to these sonnets, which, if not ingenious, we flatter ourself has the merit of being at least in accordance with the principles of plain common sense. Our idea is that the sonnets were addressed some to men, some to women, and many to nobody; for it is a piece of absurdity which requires no demonstration, to suppose that a poet's love verses must necessarily have a particular object. Any other theory than this would make it bad for married versifiers—like Mr. Tennyson, for instance—unless they are blessed with wives who differ from the majority of women. The first publishers of Shakespeare's sonnets strung them together without regard to order or consistency, and as it is impossible now to successfully rearrange them, all we can do is to take them as they are, and enjoy them as containing some of the sweetest utterances of the great master. We always have admired the sonnets greatly, and without worrying over them; but if any publisher will pay us handsomely we will engage to prove any desired theory, the elaborateness of our investigation to be in proportion to the amount of pecuniary emolument offered. Mr. Budd's essay, therefore, we do not consider to have any great value, but we commend the volume as one of the handsomest editions of the sonnets that we have seen. It is printed on thick, heavy paper, with wide margins and edges uncut, so that purchasers can have it bound in any style that they may fancy.

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL, by John Fiske, M. A., LL. B. Published by Leypoldt & Holt. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This book consists of two essays, entitled "It Does Pay to Smoke" and "The Coming Man will Drink Wine," and it is intended as an answer to the very readable articles by Mr. Parton, originally published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and taking the anti-tobacco and anti-alcoholic view of the case. Mr. Fiske accuses Mr. Parton of having made statements with regard to the injurious effects of alcohol and tobacco which are not sustained by facts, and he then proceeds to demonstrate with much ability that both alcohol and tobacco are useful and necessary, and that it is only when abused that they are injurious. Mr. Fiske deals Mr. Parton some hard blows, and he makes sad havoc with some of his apparently strongest arguments. The essays are lively and interesting, and they are worthy of the attention of those who wish to understand both sides of the subject.

—From J. P. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Greater Britain: a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries during 1866-7," by Charles Wentworth Dilke. A few weeks ago we gave a long extract from an appreciative review of this work by the London *Athenæum*, and we regret that the crowded state of our columns prevents us from noticing it more at length at the present time. Mr. Dilke in the years named followed England around the world, and everywhere he found himself in English-speaking or English-governed lands. He remarked that climate, soil, manner of life, and mixture with other peoples had modified the blood, but he saw, too, that in essentials the race was always one. Mr. Dilke has endeavored to give a conception of the grandeur of the English race, already girdling the earth, and which he thinks is destined eventually to overspread it. The book is exceedingly interesting, and it has been issued in handsome style by the American publishers.

—"Louis Michaud; or, the Little French Protestant," published by Henry Hoyt, Boston, is a well-written religious story for children. For sale at the Methodist Book Store, No. 1018 Arch street.

—From James S. Claxton, No. 1214 Chesnut street, we have received "A Noble Sister," "Snow Storms and Sunbeams," and "Orphan Anne," three entertaining little stories suitable for Sunday-school libraries or Christmas gifts to children.

—The "Muloch Stories," published by W. J. Parley, New York, are a collection of short stories by the author of "John Halifax." These were originally published in a magazine called *The Schoolmate*, and are, we believe, among the earliest of Miss Muloch's writings. They are distinguished by a graceful fancy, and we are glad to see them republished in book form. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. and Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—From Schaeler & Koradi, southwest corner of Fourth and Wood streets, we have received "The Poetry of Germany," by Alfred Barberville. This is a handsome edition of a standard work. Selections from upwards of seventy of the most celebrated German poets are given, translated into English verse, with the original text on the opposite page. The translations are as literal as it is possible to make them, and the book is one which we heartily commend to all lovers of poetry, and especially to students of the German language.

—From the same house we have received "Luther's Christmas Tree," a finely illustrated book for the holidays, which the children will appreciate.

—Turner Brothers & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street, send us as specimens of the Christmas literature for juveniles on their shelves, "The Laughter Book for Little Folks," and "The Tail of a Mouse," published by James Miller, New York. These books are bound in attractive style, and are full of pictures and stories, which cannot fail to please the childish imagination.

—"The Good Mr. Bagglethorpe" is a lively and entertaining Christmas story, giving glimpses "behind the scenes," which do not make it less interesting, by Miss Olive Logan. Received from the Authors' Union, No. 264 Pearl street, New York.

—*Hearth and Home* is the title of a new weekly paper, edited by Donald K. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe, and published by Pettengill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York. The first number promises well for those which are to follow, and we expect to see *Hearth and Home* speedily take its place in the favor of the public as a first-class family paper. The conductors promise to give a little of everything, and please everybody, and in the discussion of matters of interest they will endeavor to present plain, practical ideas in a plain, practical, and common sense way, that will command the attention of intelligent readers. There will be interesting stories in each number, with suggestions about farming, horticulture, landscape gardening, religious reading, poetry, sketches, and a great variety of other features. Pictures by artists of reputation will find a place in its pages. *Hearth and Home* has sixteen pages of four columns each, it is well printed in large, readable type, on good paper, and the promises which have been made with regard to it are carried out to the letter. The contents of the first number are as follows:—"Christmas Night," a picture by Thomas Nast; "Santa Claus," by Mary E. Dodge; "Lime on Hill Pastures," by Professor S. W. Johnson, of Yale College; "A Farmer's Thinking, and his Time for it," by Oliver Wendell Holmes; "Butter vs. Wool," by H. A. Sheldon; "How to Keep Farmers' Boys at Home," by Levi Stockbridge; "A Crop of Beets," by S. M. Wells; "Lay-out of a Suburban Place," with illustrations, by Donald K. Mitchell; "The Carpentero Bird," illustrated, by James Hogg; "Warren Lelaud's Poultry Raising," illustrated, by A. B. Crandall; "General Grant Driving Dexter;" "Horticultural Hints for January," by James Hogg; "Mechanics of Agriculture," by J. B. L.; "Our Hopper," "History of the Times," "Foreign and Home News," "Heads of Wheat," Book Reviews, Market Reports, etc.; "Our Heading and our Hopes," by Donald K. Mitchell; "A Greeting," by Harriet Beecher Stowe; "The Old-World Sparrow," a poem, by William Cullen Bryant; "Preaching Other Men's Sermons," by J. P. Thompson, D. D.; "In the Ice," by J. T. Trowbridge; "Hydraulic Power," by Dr. J. V. C. Smith; "How We Kept Thanksgiving at Oldtown," by Harriet Beecher Stowe; "Mrs. Hunnibee's Diary," by Laura E. Lyman: "Christmas Gifts," "Bob, his Life and Death," by Grace Greenwood; "Burial of the Bird," illustrated; "Elizabeth Barrett Browning," by Madame Le Veri; "Reynard's School," illustrated, by Mary E. Dodge.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

What it Has Been Doing During the Year.

The London *Athenæum* of Dec. 5 says:—

"In his anniversary address to the Royal Society last Monday, the President, General Sabine, gave an able summary of the leading scientific proceedings of the year in which the Society have been actively engaged, or to which they have afforded aid, support, and sympathy. Those who have watched the progress of the Royal Society for some years past will not need to be told that during General Sabine's Presidency their activity in what may be described as matters of public scientific interest has been much more marked than in former periods. Government is fortunate in having such an authority as the Council of the Royal Society to appeal to whenever they require information on a scientific question. The appeals are more numerous than would commonly be supposed. For ourselves, we are well pleased that the Society should stand at the head of the science of Europe—or of the world, and promote research by suggestions and the loan of instruments to the Swedish Arctic Expedition, and by undertaking to superintend the construction of a great reflecting telescope for Australia. And it may be regarded as of good import that in the Society's *Transactions and Proceedings* may be read papers contributed from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, from Munich, Berlin, Bonn, and Vienna, from Portugal and Greece, from the Cape of Good Hope, from India, Australia, and New Zealand.

"The Meteorological Office was one of the first topics which General Sabine brought before his hearers, and continuing, so to speak, his statement from last year, he showed what had been the results of the reorganization of the office, and the present state of operations. The systematic working of the staff of observers and the instrumental arrangement of the observatories under the control of the central office have been perfected as much as possible in the time, so as to obtain uniformity of action at the seven British observatories. Each observatory sends up to the office in Parliament street a monthly record of the observations; and the next question which the Meteorological Committee will take into consideration will be as to the best means and method by which all the weather facts thus carefully collected can be made useful to the public, or to any who wish to study the weather phenomena of the British Islands.

"We are glad to learn, on General Sabine's assurance, that the work of ocean meteorology has been commenced, in furtherance of which the co-operation of some of the leading seagoing steamship companies is secured, and a number of the commanders of the vessels are actively engaged in the work of observing. Instruments have also been supplied to other masters of vessels of our mercantile marine, care being always taken that the individuals thus favored are competent and willing to observe. The stock of observations already collected is so great—forms, as General Sabine has it, such 'an immense arrear'—that there can be no hope of its speedy publication unless the Government will increase the office staff of clerks. Meanwhile the conditions are to be obtained of the atmospheric pressure, temperature, vapor tension, direction and force of wind, character of the weather, and surface temperature in that tract of the Atlantic comprised between 20 deg. North and 10 deg. South.

"As regards the communication of weather intelligence, General Sabine informs us that the system has been further developed, so that the drum-signal is now hoisted at ninety-seven British stations. The news thus conveyed, it should be understood, is not a forecast or prophecy, but a fact. Since February last similar news has been flashed to Hamburg, and the harbor authorities there have resolved to hoist the drum, and at Cuxhaven, whenever intelligence implying probable danger shall be received from London. In France, also, under the direction of the Ministry of Marine, the practice of telegraphing facts has been adopted. Besides all this, the London office makes known to Liverpool and to Holland the existence of a certain amount of barometric pressure between two stations within a defined area. The influence which the distribution of atmospheric pressure exerts on the motion of the air has been much dwelt on by Dr. Buijs Ballot, of Utrecht, and a rule has been propounded by him for inferring the coming direction of the wind, from simultaneous readings of the barometer at different places. For more than a year past the London office has sought to test this rule by systematic discussion of daily meteorological charts of the British Islands, and the nearer coasts of the Continent. It is satisfactory to hear that the results of this investigation are, on the whole, encouraging.

"As may be anticipated, the eclipse of the sun of August last was treated of at some length in General Sabine's address, particularly with reference to the spectroscopic observations thereof. But as our columns have recently presented much on this subject, we need not on this occasion do more than mention that the President of the Royal Society takes pains to illustrate the new facts by former observations and intervening researches, thereby rendering them more significant and valuable. In connection with the most recent spectroscopic observations of the sun, a body of information has been gained which cannot fail to be of high importance in cosmical science. The Royal Society expended nearly £300 for instruments to send out to India for observation of the eclipse, and it is gratifying to learn that, notwithstanding clouds and bad weather brought by the monsoon, so many of the interesting phenomena were really observed. To this, as forming part of the astronomical details, we append the intimation that the great Melbourne telescope was shipped in July last, and has probably arrived ere this at its destination.

"The dredging expedition by Dr. Carpenter and Professor Wyville Thomson, in the North Atlantic, west of the Faroe Islands, in a vessel furnished by the Admiralty, was mentioned by General Sabine. Allowing for unfavorable weather, it was successful, as will appear from the report by Dr. Carpenter, which is to be read at the evening meeting of the Royal Society, and, as we may infer, will prove unusually interesting to naturalists and geologists. It throws light on the condition of animal life, and enlarges our knowledge of temperature at great depths. To pass from this to the Swedish Arctic expedition was a natural transition; we, however, refer for the particulars to another column, and pass on to the collection of fossil plants brought from Greenland by Mr. Whymper, aided by a contribution from the Government Grant Fund of the Royal Society. The meeting was informed the entire collection had been sent for examination and description to Professor Oswald Heer, of Zurich, who has already published a work, 'Flora Fossilis Arctica.' The description, it appears, has been received, and will ere long be submitted to the Royal Society. Among the specimens are two cones of magnolia and the flowers and fruit of a chestnut, which afford fresh evidence of the vigorous growth and ripening that once took place in a high northern latitude. By Mr. Whymper's collection the number of fossil species of vegetable remains discovered in Greenland is now increased to 137, of which 46 are common to the miocene deposits of Europe. When Professor Heer returns the specimens to London, a complete series is to be deposited in the British Museum.

"Terrestrial magnetism and the coincidence of periods of magnetic phenomena with periods of sun-spots, and the question therein involved, form a topic on which General Sabine might have been tempted to enlarge for, as he informed the meeting, the greater part of his life has been devoted to the investigation of terrestrial magnetism. Here we quote his own words, premising that the papers and maps therein mentioned as completed, or in preparation, are his own achievements. 'The reduction,' he says 'of the great scientific work, the Magnetic Survey of the South Polar Regions, commenced in 1839, under the auspices and at the expense of her Majesty's Government, has been completed in the present year by the presentation to the Royal Society, and the publication in the *Philosophical Transactions*, of Maps of the three Magnetic Elements in Southern Parallels, commencing in 30° south, and extending far beyond the limits of ordinary navigation. These maps are accompanied by tables containing the numerical coefficients to be employed in a revision of "Gauss' General Theory" at the intersection of every fifth degree of latitude and every tenth degree of longitude, between 30° south latitude and the south terrestrial pole. The magnetical determinations of the survey correspond to the epoch 1842-45. Similar maps for the corresponding latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, from 30° north latitude to the north terrestrial pole, are in preparation, founded on a co-ordination of results obtained by magneticians of all countries in the fifteen years following the same mean epoch of 1842-45, and reduced to it. It is hoped that these maps, with an accompanying memoir, will be presented to the Royal Society before the close of the present session. There will then remain for subsequent completion, the filling up (still for the same epoch) of the space between the parallels of 30 deg. north and 30 deg. south latitude, for which much preparation has been made in the assemblage of materials requiring only for their co-ordination the allotment of the time needed for the due examination and treatment of so large a body of materials. Should I be so happy as to be able to complete this task also (my work on Terrestrial Magnetism has now extended, more or less, over half a century), I venture to express a hope that the great work of which the foundation will thus have been laid, viz., the revision of the Gaussian Theory, corresponding to a definite epoch in the great cycle of terrestrial magnetism, may, when a suitable time shall appear to have arrived, be taken up and completed under the auspices of the Royal Society.'

"Who is there will not join in the wish that the Nestor of the Terrestrial Magnetism may go on to finish his admirable work?

"From this rapid summary it will be seen that the entire address as delivered by General Sabine covers a wide range of scientific subjects treated in a way worthy of the occasion."

North Polar Exploration.

It appears now pretty certain that our cousins across the Atlantic purpose equipping an expedition next spring to solve the interesting problem as to the existence of open water around the north axis of our globe. The discoveries of Kane and Hayes show beyond all doubt that the western shore of Smith Sound extends to the northward for a considerable distance, pointing to the conclusion that the land recds in the direction of the Pole. Hayes further conceives that beyond Cape Constitution the Greenland Continent terminates, and that open water exists from this termination to the Pole. Thus, Smith Sound is one of the best, if not the best, starting points for North Polar exploration; and as the Americans have the credit of pointing this out, it strengthens the probability that they will endeavor to crown this by the solution of the above problem. Besides this provable American expedition, Germany and Sweden will make renewed attempts next summer to reach the North Pole; and thus, unless England stirs in this matter, it is greatly to be apprehended that her flag will not be the first to wave in that interesting locality. Such a shortcoming on our part would be the more to be regretted, because the record of Arctic exploration runs like "a bright silver thread" through the history of our maritime enterprise. To sail to the North Pole has long been a favorite scheme of our Arctic heroes. In 1527 Thorne strongly urged Henry the Eighth to patronize such an expedition, and Hudson, it will be remembered, made two daring attempts to reach the North Pole.

Apart from the great interest attending such an expedition, the scientific results would be highly important. Nor should it be forgotten that we possess great advantages for such an undertaking. The experience gained by our numerous Arctic expeditions is so much available capital, which only requires to be prudently invested to yield high interest. We hope the Government will take this matter up. Our navy can win laurels in the service of science as well as in battle; and here is a great prize within our grasp, which, if we are not energetic, will assuredly be snatched by another nation.—*London Athenæum.*

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At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 8 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 2:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 8, 9:45 A. M., 2, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M., (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run in time to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Jamesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 7:40, and 9:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:00 A. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday. Passengers taking on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:50 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

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PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Chesnut and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:20 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M. stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	3:00 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:30 A. M.
"	Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:50 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10:55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

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WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M. Arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:32 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00, and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., 1:50, and 10:19 P. M., and arrives in Pittsburg at Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3:00 and 5:20 A. M., 10:30 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:30 P. M., arriving at New York, 11:00 A. M., and 12:20 and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:20 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:30 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 3:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, 1,000 for 2,000 miles, between all points, at $32 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half rate.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:40 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 253 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Fanchette" at the Theatre Comique.

Last evening the Susan Galton English Comic pera Company made their first appearance before a Philadelphia audience at the Theatre Comique, on Seventh street. This cozy and comfortable establishment was well filled, and the audience was a fine and appreciative one. Previous to the operetta, the old farce of *A Phenomenon in a Smock Frock* was given by the Galton Troupe in as creditable a manner as the material would admit of. Then came Levy's comic opera of *Fanchette*, in which Miss Susan Galton, Miss Blanche Galton, and Mr. Thomas Whiffin appeared in the principal parts. Miss Susan Galton displayed a very creditable amount of both vocal and histrionic capacity in her lively personation of "Fanchette." She acted the part with an agreeable *naivete*, and sang several solos, among them, "Comin' thro' the Rye" as an *encore*, with much acceptance. She has a clear, sweet voice, which she manages with much skill and force. Mr. Whiffin, likewise, acquitted himself in a very acceptable manner. Taken altogether, the performance appeared to delight the audience not a little, and at times the house was fairly convulsed with laughter.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT there will be a matinee tomorrow. On Christmas Day there will be three grand performances by the circus troupe.

AT THE WALNUT *Damon and Pythias* will be given this evening.

To-morrow Mr. Charles Walcot will have a benefit, when *The Merchant of Venice* will be performed, with Mr. Richard Penistan as "Shylock." Robertson's comedy of *Society* will be given as an afterpiece. Mr. Walcot is a favorite actor, and we hope that his friends will remember him in proper style on this occasion.

On Christmas Day the drama of *The Orange Girl* will be produced.

AT THE ARCH *A Lesson in Love* will be given this evening, with Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Barbe Bleue* as an afterpiece.

To-morrow evening *A Flash of Lightning* will be produced.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of attractions are offered for the holiday season.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Levy's operetta of *Fanchette* will be given this evening by the Pyne-Galton Troupe. The performance will commence with the farce of *The Phenomenon in a Smock Frock*.

THE GRAND CONCERT to be given this evening at Concert Hall by Mr. Thomas E. Harkins will doubtless be appreciated by our music-loving citizens. Mr. Harkins will be assisted by a number of well-known and popular performers, and a fine entertainment may be expected.

MR. P. T. BARNUM will deliver his lecture on "The Art of Money Getting; or, Success in Life," to-morrow evening, at Concert Hall. Tickets fifty cents; can be procured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS will make her first appearance in Philadelphia on Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music, as "Rosalind" in *As You Like It*. Mrs. Siddons will be supported by the New York Theatre Company. The sale of seats commences to-day at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

MISS HENRIETTA MARKSTEIN, the youthful pianist, will give a concert at Concert Hall on Friday evening next. Miss Markstein will be assisted by Miss Caroline McCaffrey, Signor Severin Frohlich, and Mr. Herman Voight. Seats can be procured at Gould's and Trumpler's music stores, A. Scherzer's piano warerooms, and at the hall.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Receivers of Stolen Property—Selling Liquor Without License—Run Over a Negro—A Lard Thief.

—George Barr, who holds forth at Seventh and Bedford streets, Elizabeth Roobins, of No. 618 Bedford street, Mary Farren, of No. 606 Bedford street, and Barbara Arnold, living at Sixth and Bedford streets, were before Alderman Bonsall yesterday, charged with receiving stolen property. It is alleged that they purchased a number of pocket-books from two lads, who had stolen the articles from a store at Fifth and Shippen streets. After the hearing, at which it was divulged that the accused had paid a remarkably low price for the pocket-books, they were all held for trial.

—Margaret Smith keeps a rummery in St. Mary street, above Sixth, where she dispenses the vilest of liquors without the sanction of the law. Yesterday Alderman Carpenter held her to answer the offense.

—William Scott, while driving a butcher cart this morning, knocked down and ran over a negro at Sixth and Lombard streets. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Carpenter, who held him for trial. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, with both legs badly crushed.

—A keg of lard was found at an early hour this morning on the shoulder of one Jeff. Whaley, at Second and Pine streets, by Policeman Bayletts. Both were taken to the Union Street Station, where the former awaits an owner, and the latter was sent below.

A SPLENDID BENEFACTION.—In anticipation of Christmas, Mr. Wanamaker, of Oak Hall, has arranged with the American Life Insurance Company of this city to place in the hands of every employe in his establishment a policy of insurance, in amounts ranging from one thousand to fifteen thousand dollars. The men number considerably over a hundred, and the whole amount of insurance taken out will not be far from two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. C. B. McLean, the manager of the city agency of the company, was on hand yesterday morning with a strong force of clerks and medical men, and in six hours had taken the applications of the whole party.

This is a princely gift on the part of Mr. Wanamaker, as any one at all familiar with the rates of life insurance must know that the premiums on two hundred thousand dollars amount to a small fortune.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—A number of robberies by thieves entering the attic windows of residences have been committed in this city within a month past. The thief has defied all efforts of the detectives to catch him until last night he was nabbed by Detective Levy. The robbery at the house of T. S. Newlin, on Arch street, above Fifteenth, where a gold thimble and a lot of dresses were stolen, and that at the house of W. H. Carryl, No 1018 Walnut street, where handkerchiefs, etc., were removed, have been fastened upon him. The gold thimble belonging to Mr. Newlin was recovered at a place where he had sold it, and he had on his person a handkerchief marked with Mr. Carryl's name. He is known as Robert Rogers, and will be exhibited at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Central Station.

HEROIC ACT OF A YOUNG LADY.—On Saturday afternoon last a number of ladies and gentlemen were indulging in the winter pastime of skating, on the pond near Twenty-third and Filbert streets. One of the young men broke through the ice and for a moment disappeared. He, however, reappeared and was rescued by the heroic conduct of Miss Mary French, a daughter of Mr. Joseph French, master carpenter at the Schuylkill Arsenal. She got down on her hands and knees, and, crawling to the edge of the ice, held on to the unfortunate individual until further assistance arrived. Hand the name around.

SHOW CATTLE.—There was an unusually fine display of show of Christmas cattle at the Avenue Drove Yard yesterday. Owen Smith, disposed of four head Champaign county (Ohio) steers, averaging 2100 pounds each, at 15 cents per pound, live weight, Messrs. Ullman & Bachman also disposed of thirty head Kentucky steers, averaging 2200 pounds each, at from 13 to 14 cents per pound. In this lot there was one bullock whose weight exceeded 3000 pounds, and for which over $1000 was obtained. This was the largest bullock ever offered for sale here, and his fine appearance was the subject of much comment.

CHRISTMAS EXERCISES.—To-morrow afternoon the annual Christmas exercises of the Wecacoe Girls' Grammar School will take place at the school building, at Second and Reed streets. They will commence at 2 o'clock, and will consist of addresses, dialogues, recitations, and singing by the pupils.

The pupils of the Beck Grammar School will have their anniversary to-morrow morning.

The young ladies of the Wyoming School, Sixth and Coates streets, hold their Christmas exercises this evening. Their programme is varied and entertaining.

A. Y. M.—At an election of officers of the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., held at their hall, South Seventh street, below Lombard, the following brethren were elected for the ensuing year:—Jonathan Miller, R. W. G. M.; William Winters, R. W. D. G. M.; Isaiah Cropper, S. G. W.; Thomas S. Fausset, J. G. W.; Alexander Benard, G. T.; Daniel Johnson, G. R. S.; Jacob Jenkins, G. C. S.

OWNERS WANTED for a batteau fourteen feet long, painted lead color, at the Harbor Police Station, and 1200 weight of iron, which were found in the possession of John Manson, on the Delaware, above Green street, yesterday. At the Fifth District Station there is a bay horse and a dearborn wagon which were picked up on Saturday night at Tenth and Spruce streets.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons' public sales December 29, January 5, 12, 19, will include several very valuable estates by order of the Orphans' Court, executors, trustees, and others. See their advertisements and handbills.

IDENTIFIED.—The man who walked into the Schuylkill at Catharine street wharf yesterday morning was Michael Hasson, aged twenty-four years, residing at Twenty-fifth and Lombard streets. The body has not been recovered yet.

NEW YORK AFFAIRS.

The Election Frauds.

The Committee appointed by Congress to inquire into the election frauds in New York at the recent Presidential election met yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court room, on Chambers street. The Committee sat with closed doors, and nothing positive has transpired with regard to its action beyond the fact that several witnesses were examined. It is rumored that the United States District Attorney, M. S. G. Courtney, and Marshal Murray were among those examined. The names of the Congressional Committee are Messrs. Lawrence, Dawes, Blair, Dickey, and Hopkins, Republicans; and Messrs. Marshall and Hubbard, Democrats.

Funeral of Chief Justice Robertson.

The funeral rites of the late Hon. A. L. Robertson, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, were solemnized at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Eleventh street, yesterday morning. Among the friends of the deceased jurist present were Messrs. Thurlow Weed, Douglas Taylor, A. Oakey Hall, and many others. The Rev. Dr. W. M. Paxton officiated and preached the funeral sermon. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:—Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Hon. T. P. Ingraham, Hon. Charles P. Daly, Hon. Charles O'Conor, Hon. Augustus Schell, Hon. Isaac Bell, Hon. John T. Hoffman, Hon. J. S. Bosworth, Hon. John T. Agnew, S. D. M. Barlow, Esq., W. P. Duncan, Esq., John McKean, Esq.

The M. E. Church Extension Society.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Managers of the two Conferences represented in New York and New York East, met at 200 Mulberry street, to act upon the programme adopted by the General Society, as explained by the Rev. Dr. Rynett, General Secretary. The Rev. Chaplain McCabe, of Libby Prison notoriety, and a new member of the Ohio Conference, was present, and explained the necessities that exist in many parts of the South for church accommodations and religious instruction, and whose cause in connection with the Church Extension Society he will advocate in the East and North during the winter. The Society propose and expect to raise $1,000,000, to be expended in aiding weak churches in the South, and in founding new ones where none now exist. The Society will hold another meeting on Monday next.

Drunken Brutality.

For some months Patrick Crogan, an Irish laborer, has resided at No. 446 West Twenty-eighth street, with his wife Julia, who has also suffered from congestion of the lungs. The wife had no medical attendance until the Twentieth Ward Police sent a physician, who found her on the eve of confinement, and having a slight attack of congestion of the lungs. The physician prescribed for his patient, but the persons attending her neglected to give the medicines ordered, and the unfortunate woman languished in consequence. At this juncture the husband, hitherto a very temperate, well-to-do man, took to drink and continued to indulge excessively in liquor ever since. Three or four nights ago Mrs. Crogan gave birth to a still-born child, and when the husband returned in an intoxicated condition, he became incensed at his wife and beat her terribly while thus helpless and ill. The doctor attending the woman put Crogan in the street and suggested his arrest, though it was not done. On Sunday night, Crogan again appeared in his wife's room grossly intoxicated, and beat her again in a most shameful manner, the injuries being such that death ensued early yesterday morning. Crogan has since been arrested, and appears to be in a state of stupor from excessive drink. Coroner Rollins assumed charge of the case yesterday, and will hold an inquest to-day. It is stated that the unfortunate woman would certainly have recovered had not this violence been used towards her.

The Case of the Blockade-Runner Wren.

The Washington (Dec. 21) correspondence of the Boston *Journal* says:—

The steamer Wren was unquestionably built by Laird & Co. for the Confederate Government, and ran the blockade into Galveston with a cargo. She took a freight of cotton from Galveston to Havana, and on her way from there to Halifax for another cargo her crew rose on the officers in June, 1865, and carried her into Key West, where she was libelled and condemned. An appeal was taken by Laird & Co., claiming to be her owners, and the Supreme Court here ordered the steamer's release on the ground that, although she might have been engaged in blockade-running, she was not so engaged when captured by her crew. Just then General Caleb Cushing libelled the proceeds of the steamer's sales, which were in the Treasury for the benefit of the United States, under the advice of the Treasury Department, as the property of the Confederate States; and in case it should be held to be the property of Laird & Co., General Cushing also libelled it in behalf of the owners of a Newburyport ship destroyed by the Alabama, which Laird & Co. had fitted out, on the ground that they were, therefore, responsible for the damages which she had caused. This suit was defended by Foster and Thompson, lawyers in New York, who had intimate professional relations with Attorney-General Evarts, and it is now rumored that upon their application the Attorney-General has ordered the release of the proceeds of the steamer without trial. Hence the resolution presented by Mr. Morrill in the Senate of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 22
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$7000 Darby RR. 7's	88	12 sh Read	49
$ 000 Pa R 2 m ds.	9 3/4	100 do	49 1/8
$ 000 Pa 6s. 1 series	1 5	200 do	18. c. 49
50 sh Clinton Cl.	3/4	100 do	49 1-16
100 sh Penna R.	18. 53 1/8	300 do	18. c. 49
5.0 sh Fulton Coal	5 1/4	12 sh Leh V R	18. 63 1/4

CONCERT HALL.—THE RENOWNED Young American Pianist, HENRIETTA MARKSTEIN, in one GRAND CONCERT, ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT (Friday), Dec. 25, at 8 o'clock, and one GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 26th, at 2½ o'clock, assisted by MISS CAROLINE McCAFFREY, SIGNOR SEVERIN FROHLICH, (Violinist to the Czar of Russia), and MR. HERMAN VOIGHT. Admission, One Dollar. No extra charge for secured seats. To be procured at Gould's and Trumpler's Music Stores, A. Scherzer's Piano Warerooms, No. 522 Arch street, and at the Hall. 12 22 3t

THIRD EDITION

THE HILL MURDER TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS THIS AFTERNOON.

Continued from the First Page.

Channing Leidy continued:—Some one held the light up towards the window, and found blood upon the white boards of the frame building; I judge this clot of blood was about a foot in diameter; before going into the yard I saw the poker in Officer Howard's hands; we then went up stairs and into the dining room; some one ahead of me with a candle went into the little back room, and discovered blood upon the window; we then traced blood from this window to the head of the sofa; beneath the head of the sofa, the end towards Tenth street, was a pool of blood; the cushion at the head of the sofa had blood upon it; the wall had blood upon it; midway between the ends of the sofa was a piece of carpet with the end turned up; we unfolded it and found a pair of spectacles lying upon it; this was a single width of carpet, lying before the sofa; the floor was covered with oil cloth; there was no light in the little back room; the furniture in the dining-room did not seem to be disarranged; one of the prongs of the spectacles was bent and the eyelet at the end of the other was broken; we went down into the kitchen; there were some three or four in the room, who thought it proper that Mr. Twitchell should be taken into custody; Officer Howard intimated that to Mr. Twitchell, and the latter said he would like to change his clothing; he then had on a dark sack coat and a light undershirt; I did not see any white musita or linen shirt or collar on him; when we returned from the dining-room to the kitchen Mrs. Twitchell was still at the head of the body; when he and the officer came down the officer called upon some one to go with him, and, at Mr. Morrell's suggestion, I went to the station house with them; afterwards I returned to the house for a short time and then went home. Not cross-examined.

Officer George W. Howard sworn—On the night of the murder of Mrs. Hill I was at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets, at a quarter to 10 o'clock; I was coming up Tenth street, and understood that there was something the matter in that house, and so I entered and passed into the back kitchen; I saw Mr. Twitchell there, and the body lying upon the settee; he was bathing her head; he asked me to go for a doctor, and I told him there was no need for a doctor, as she was dead; after I had been there five or ten minutes I asked the servant girl if she would not go up stairs to see if the window was raised, and she did as I requested; I learned that the window was up, and went out and discovered blood upon the pavement; Mrs. Twitchell was in the room; after a short time I went into the yard, and young Mr. Morrell, who came out with a candle, picked up a poker in the yard; this is the poker (the instrument was shown to the witness); I looked up and saw blood on the side of the house; there were a couple of small pieces of bone lying in the blood which was under the east window; I came to the conclusion that a murder had been committed, and went up stairs to make an examination; in this little room I found blood upon the window-sill from the floor up, and tracked the blood on the oilcloth from the window to the sofa in the dining-room, and found blood on the Pine street wall and Tenth street wall; the windows and blind in this little room were up; the blinds in the dining-room, were down; there was a droplight in this room which was burning; we found a pair of spectacles lying on the floor in front of the sofa; there was a rocking chair between the head of the sofa and the west wall, and I observed cigar ashes on the window-sill at the head of the sofa; I do not know whether there was a fire burning in the room; the furniture in the room did not appear to be much disarranged; there was blood on one of the chairs to the left of the end of the sofa; I asked Mr. Twitchell if he was the only man in the house, and he said he was; I also asked him if he ever saw the old lady lie on that sofa, and he replied "No;" I said, "Don't she make a practice of lying there?" and he answered, "Once in a while;" I told him to put his cap on, for I was going to take him to the Station House; he said he wanted to go up stairs to change his clothing, and I went up with him; before going up he had on a gray undershirt, light pants, and brown coat; he had on no linen or muslin shirt, and I did not observe any white collar on him; he had boots on; I went with him to his bed-room, next to Mrs. Hill's room, in the main building; here he put on a white shirt, black cloth vest, and the same coat he had on down stairs; on entering the room he opened the door, and there were two dogs there, barking all the time I was in; we came down stairs, and he went to a closet and put on a dark overcoat; and then we went to the Station House, where he was locked up; going to the Station House he said he was innocent, but he did not blame me for doing my duty; I asked him how that blood came on that white shirt, and he said he got it from carrying the old lady in from the yard; I told him I thought it couldn't be possible; there was also blood on his vest and pants; after locking him up I returned to the house and remained until about 11½ o'clock, when Officer Warnock and I went back to the Station House, taking the poker with us; Mr. Twitchell, Sr., came to the house after I had come back from the Station House; when I left at 11½ o'clock Mrs. Twitchell and her servant and Mr. Twitchell, Sr., and Sergeant Cunnington, with several officers, were there; when we got back to the Station House Mr. Warnock and I took the prisoner out of his cell and searched him; there was blood upon the bosom of his white shirt, upon his cloth vest, upon his pants and coat, and several spots upon his boots; we sent to his house for a change of clothing, and made him take these off and give them to us.

Cross-examined—I could not hear the dogs bark until Mr. Twitchell opened the door of his room; they came at me barking, and I kept my eye on them lest they should bite me; I did not see them on the bed; I think they went under the bed; Mr. Twitchell took his watch and chain from the bureau; the gas was lighted in the bedroom; I do not think he said that he would keep but a moment; it was only a short time, however; I cannot positively say where I first saw blood upon Twitchell's shirt, whether in his room or at the Station House; I do not recollect saying that the first I saw of it was at the Station House; I asked him twice how it came there; and both times he said he got it carrying the lady in; I told him that could not be, but did not add that I thought so because he did not have this shirt on when he carried her in; I think I first called his attention to it at the Station House, and asked him how he got it on; the gas was lighted, and the Sergeant was there; I disremember whether the Sergeant was present when I asked how he got the blood on his shirt; the Sergeant put his hand on his shirt when I brought him in; I disremember whether I asked him in the presence of any third party except Mr. Warnock; the second time I asked him he gave me the same answer; there may have been a half hour or several hours between the time I first asked him and the second time; I do not recollect whether the sergeant was the first man whom I told that I had found blood; both times I asked him he made the same answer; he appeared to take no particular notice of it.

In answer to a juror—I did not see him wash his hands after bathing her heard.

William H. G. Morrell sworn—In the month of November I resided at No. 928 Pine street, directly opposite the back building of Mrs. Hill's house; I was attracted on this night by the ringing of my door bell, and listening, I heard a woman's voice saying that Mrs. Hill didn't feel very well, and they wanted some of us to go over; I went over at about ten minutes before ten o'clock; met Mrs. Twitchell in the hall and with her passed into the kitchen; there I saw Twitchell sitting at the head of Mrs. Hill, who was lying on a settee, and I asked him how this was he answered, "She has fallen out of the window;" when I saw she was dead I said, "How is this, that she should fall out of the window and hurt herself so?" he raised his hands and exclaimed, "My God! Mr. Morrell, how do I know?" I said no more to him that evening, but proceeded to examine the place, to see how she could have fallen.

Here the Court took a recess until 3 o'clock.

—The Atlantic Cable earned $3350 a day last month.

—Mrs. Lincoln fainted in a store at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and was taken home sick.

—Mazzini is not likely to cheat the obituary writers much longer.

—Sixty thousand words tripped from Gladstone's tongue during the recent canvass.

A MEAN SENSATION.

A Last Resort to Obtain Good Houses.

From 9 o'clock this morning until the time that we go to press, there has been a long line of young men extending from Trumpler's music store, on Chesnut street, to near Ninth street, and a passer-by would naturally infer, from a large placard in the window, stating that the sale of tickets for the engagement of Mrs. Scott-Siddons at the Academy of Music would commence this morning, that these gentlemen were waiting their turn to obtain seats. But had they looked in a morning paper of to-day they would have seen the following advertisement, which would in reality account for the presence of so many men:—

WANTED—Fifty (50) intelligent, genteel men for light and respectable employment; salary, $6 (six dollars) per evening; will only be employed during the hours of seven and ten o'clock each evening. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, at Trumpler's Music Store, Chesnut street, between Ninth and Tenth.

From this it will be seen that the agent of this young lady, finding that the prospect for good houses was not very flattering, resorted to a dodge that not only inconvenienced those who applied for the position, but would be the means of deceiving the public in general. The idea was that any one passing would believe that the seats were being sold very rapidly, which would induce hundred of others to purchase tickets; but we are glad to say that but few purchasers were on hand, as the applicants for the "light and respectable employment" were so numerous that, up to the hour last mentioned in the advertisement, there was still a long line left.

Such schemes are unbecoming to one who professes to inherit the ability of the great Sarah Siddons, and we are greatly surprised that a gentleman occupying the position that Mr. Trumpler holds in this community should recognize such a transaction. On inquiry, we are led to believe that the author of the advertisement was the same individual who a few years since received a reprimand in open court for startling the mothers of this city with a placard which was posted all over the walls, notifying them to beware of the child stealer. As he was then arrested, would it not be well to interpose the strong arm of the law in this case?

Mrs. Siddons claims to be a descendant of the great Kemble family, and she is trying to make the most of her name. From the criticisms that she has received in other cities we judge that she has not given evidence that she possesses and of the ability of her family. If she wants to retain the good will of the community she had better secure it in a quiet way. The people of Philadelphia are not going to be humbugged, and they are not going to believe that she is a great actress because her name is Siddons.

In connection with this matter a paragraph has been going the rounds of the press, to the effect that a Philadelphia gentleman, who has seen and appreciated the abilities of Mrs. Scott Siddons, had made a permanent arrangement with her by which she was to appear in all the cities of the Union, at his expense, upon a salary of $1500 per week. The item also stated that Mr. Albert H. Cassiday was to be her business manager.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

50 shares Trevorton Coal and Railroad Co	5 cents
413 shares Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Co., preferred stock, par $50	1 cent
$2062 Scrip do. do.	100 lot
10 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.	$41 00
14 shares Bank of Northern Liberties	$118 50
4 shares Bank of North America	$216 50
24 shares do. do.	$215 50
24 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	$121 00
40 shares Central Transportation Co	$53 00
$10,000 Second Mortgage Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway, 7 per cent. Bonds, April and October	75½ cents
154 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Co.	$49 00
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	$7 50
200 shares McClintock-ville Oil Co	20 cents
8 shares Mercantile Library Co	$7 50
13 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Co (reorganized)	$10 75
$32 Fractional Stock Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Co	$3 lot
55 shares Broad Mountain and Mammoth Vein Coal Co	25 cents

FIFTH (South) No. 512—Modern Residence $30 000
CHRISTIAN, Nos. 2111 to 2141—Sixteen new Dwellings—three at $2000 each.
STORY No. 4-86—Brick Dwelling.

Sold since last report:—

Lot, Walnut street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth street, 29½ feet front, 175 feet deep to Chancellor street.

Sale on the Premises.—Two-story frame Dwelling and five acres, Island road, Kingsessing, Twenty-seventh ward, $4000.

Two-story stone Dwelling, Paschalville, near the Blue Bell, $1175.

A HOLIDAY JINGLE.

'Tis Holiday Time,
And we'll sing our rhyme
As the merry bells chime
On the frosty air.
And we'll sing with glee
Of the sights we see;
Clothes for you and me,
Just the things to wear.

Good old Jack Frost,
We know to our cost,
Our path hath crossed,
And he freezes our nose.
No matter, old Jack,
For your frosty track;
We'll put on our back
Some good warm clothes.

Oh! GREAT BROWN HALL!
Both short folks and tall
May joyfully call
For the clothes they need;
From miles and miles
To the stately piles
Of magnificent styles,
Folks all proceed.

'Tis a holiday joy
To take your boy,
And let him enjoy
THE GREAT BROWN HALL,
And see the child
With delight grow wild
At the garments piled
For good boys all.

'Tis an excellent plan
For the grown-up man,
Whenever he can,
To give us a call,
And notice the price
Of the goods so nice
For the frost and ice,
At the GREAT BROWN HALL.

We're going to take stock!
So we gave a knock
To the prise of the stock
At the GREAT BROWN HALL.
And it isn't slow
The way the clothes go,
At prices so low,
To the happy folks all!

The public flock to look at the stock, and they say it's so nice, and so low is the price, and they never saw at all better or cheaper clothes than the like of those that they carry away, from day to day, from the

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Heavy Failure in New York City —$1,500,000 of Liabilities— "New York Central" Excitement.

FROM NEW YORK.

A $1,500,000 Failure—The New York Central Sensation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The *Commercial Advertiser* this afternoon reports the failure of a dry goods commission firm, with liabilities amounting to $1,500,000. It is said that million dollars of their paper is held on the street.

Wall street is still befogged respecting the condition of New York Central. All parties are at a loss to decide in what light the certificates are to be regarded.

They are an invention for evading the law restricting the issues of stock, but are yet intended to hold in all respects the same position as stock, and a doubt is suggested whether upon this very ground they may not be declared illegal.

The stock exchange and the open board have declined to call the stock ex-dividend, owing to the peculiar character of the dividend.

Suffering of the Poor in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec, 22.—Great distress exists among the canal drivers and poor persons temporarily stopping in this city. The police justices daily commits numbers of them to the workhouse as vagrants, at their own solicitation.

Baltimore is Entertained.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Maretzek, with his German Opera Troupe, at Concordia; Blind Tom at the New Assembly Rooms, Ole Bull at the Monumental Assembly Rooms, and P. T. Barnum at the Universalist Church, appear to Baltimore audiences this evening.

Obituary.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Jacob C. Nicholson, an old citizen of Baltimore, died yesterday, aged sixty-four years. He was the father of the Hon. John A. Nicholson, member of Congress from Delaware, and of H. O. Nicholson, editor and publisher of the Iowa *State Reporter*.

A Repudiation.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 22.—The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce last evening passed a resolution repudiating their subscription to the Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company, on the ground of misrepresentation.

The European Markets.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—2·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn dull. Flour quiet and steady. Peas, 45s. Tallow firmer. Manchester advices are less favorable.

Arrival at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The steamship Great Republic, from Hong-Kong and Yokama, was telegraped off the Heads at 9 A. M. to-day.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Cotton dull at 25½c. Flour dull; sales of 6600 barrels at yesterday's quotations. Wheat dull. Corn one cent declined; sales of 32 000 bushels at $1 15@1 17 for old, and 94c.@$1 for new. Oats dull at 72@77½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $27·75@28. Lard firm at 17¾@17¾c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Cotton quiet but steady; middling uplands, 25c. Flour dull and weak; Howard Street superfine, $6·75@7 25; do. extra, $8·25@9·25; do. family, $11@12. City Mills superfine, $6 75@7·50; do extra, $8·50@10·50; do. family, $11 25@12 75; Western superfine, $6 50@7; do. extra, $8@9 50; do. family, $10·25@12·75. Wheat very dull and almost unsaleable. Corn heavy and receipts large; prime white, 73@90c. Oats dull and nominal at 70@72c. Rye firm at $1 50@1 60. Pork firm at $27·50@28. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 17c; clear sides, 16½c.; shoulders, 14½; hams, 18c. Lard firm at 17½@18c.

THE OHIO DISASTER.

Recovery of Two More Bodies—An Appalling Incident.

Two bodies, or parts of bodies, were taken from the hull of the United States on Sunday afternoon. One of them was that of a man having the picture of an eagle on the left arm below the elbow. The eagle is spread across the arm, instead of lengthwise, as is usually the case. The other was a portion of a body, and was terribly burned and disfigured. It was impossible to tell even whether the remains were those of a man or woman.

In this connection, the following incident of that appalling disaster, taken from the Evansville *Journal*, will be read with painful interest:—

"From Captain Dick Fowler we learn the following thrilling incident:—Seeing a mother and daughter about to leap into the river as the stern of the boat was swinging towards the shore, he restrained their impetuosity until the stern of the boat had swung near the shore. Each had a life-preserver properly arranged. He bade them both leap into the river, which they did, and just as he was about to follow their example, a woman rushed out of the cabin upon the guard, when, seeing him, she appeared to become terrified, and rushed into a stateroom. Thinking that he might be able to save her, he rushed to the stateroom door and called to her, saying that if she would come quickly he could save her. The room was full of smoke, and he could see nothing. He called her the second time, but received no response, when the thickening smoke and approaching flame drove him overboard. The terrified woman was lost. When he reached the shore he found mother and daughter clinging to the willows, more dead than alive. They were helped out and saved. This was one of many appalling incidents of the disaster.

AN EXCELLENT
CHRISTMAS PRESENT
FOR YOUNG MEN.

A Scholarship at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1844. Incorporated 1865.

The qualifications for Business gained at this Institution have proved a fortune to hundreds of young men. The instruction is eminently practical, thorough, and comprehensive. Fitting one in the shortest possible time, at a comparatively small expense, for the employments of business life. Hundreds of our most accomplished and successful business men are among its graduates.

The Course of Instruction includes BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches, as practised in the best business houses; PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental, Commercial Calculations, Business Papers, Business Practices, Commercial Law, etc. etc.

Students instructed separately, at such hours, DAY and EVENING, as may best suit their convenience.

Diplomas awarded on graduation. Circulars on application.

The CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUAL, SEVENTH EDITION, for sale at the College. Price, $1·50. Mailed free.

The MERCHANT'S MONTHLY, an eight-paged paper, devoted to the interests of Business Men, Young Men, and Families, containing articles on Practical Business Subjects, Business Dealings, Operations, Means of Success, Commercial Law and Political Economy, Items of Business Intelligence, Stories, Poetry, Essays on Social Topics, Anecdotes, Sketches of Mercantile Life, and a miscellany of an instructive and entertaining character.

ONLY FIFTY CENTS a year, in advance.

Clubs of Seven, $3; Clubs of Twelve, $5. To any person sending TEN NAMES and FIVE DOLLARS we will send the Commercial Arithmetic free of charge. S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO., No. 637 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
12 15 17 19 21 23rp

FIFTH EDITIO

EUROPE.

The Eastern Question—The C Authorizes Grecian Vessels t Carry the Russian Flag— Greece Getting Ready for War.

The London Press Denounci Johnson's Message—Illness of M. Moustier.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The following despat dated at Constantinople on Dec. 21, has j been received, embracing the latest news fr that quarter:—

The Sultan has extended to three weeks time for the departure of the Greeks from C stantinople.

The Emperor of Russia has authorized Gre vessels (probably those carrying away refuge to use the Russian flag. Hobart Pasha, Turkish Admiral, with seven men-of-war, blockading Syra, where the Greek steam Erosis has taken refuge.

Photrades Bey, the Turkish Minister at Athe has returned to Constantinople.

The Grecian Government is making rap preparations for war.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The press of London unanimous in condemnation of President Jon son's message, particularly that portion relati to United States bonds.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—M. Moustier, late Minister Foreign Affairs, is seriously ill.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinnin Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	162	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	7
N. Y. and Erie R.	38¼	Chi. and R. I. R.	11
Pa. and Res. R.	89¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	11
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86¾	Gold	13
Ile. and Pitt. R.	83		
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	77¼		

Market weak.

ADDRESS
TO THE
NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED
WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN PRO
TRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES,
AND
WHOSE CASES REQUIRE PROMPT TREAT
MENT TO RENDER EXISTENCE
DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or ropy, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eyes brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, diseases badly cured and excesses are capable of producing a weakness in the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such m complain of being melancholy, or nervousness of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to—and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is

EVENING TELEGRAPH—SUPPLEMENT

VOL. X.—No. 147. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1868. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

CHRISTMAS COLUMN

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

From London Society.

They are ringing, they are ringing,
Our merry Christmas bells,
In the village, in the city,
In the dale-church, o'er the fells.

Be our ways of life so varied,
Be our fortunes poor or bright,
Hand in hand with all our brothers,
We are one *at least* to-night.

Nor the noble in his mansion,
Nor the sovereign on his throne,
Nor the beggar in his hovel
Will enjoy themselves *alone*.

We all seek the kindly greeting
Of some dear, familiar face;
We all know that hermit feeling
For to-night is out of place.

But *one* night! Why not for ever
Should we bind the golden chain
That shows man his poorest fellow
Was not sent to earth in vain?

That each sorrow hath a purpose,
That each gift hath an alloy,
That ever finely balanced
Are the scales of grief and joy,

Spare a little, then, ye rich ones,
From your laden coffers now;
Bring to poverty a sun-ray,
Bring a smile to sorrow's brow.

Take it gratefully, ye toilers,
Toilers up earth's weary hill;
'Tis a green spot in your desert,
'Tis a good sprung from your ill.

Yes! be rich and poor united,
'Tis most grand in Heaven's sight,
And a blessing, not *earth's* blessing,
Is on all the world to-night!

ASTLEY H. BALDWIN.

Andrew Walter's Christmas Eve.

BY ROBERT HUDSON.

CHAPTER I.

VOX POPULI.

The whole town said, with scarcely a dissenting voice, that Andrew Walter's misfortunes, and this last misfortune in particular, were a judgment upon him. For, as the reader may have noticed, communities have usually much less difficulty in perceiving disasters to be judgments than they have in perceiving prosperity to be a just reward.

One might have been disposed to call the town a village had it not from time immemorial returned a member of Parliament. But, in the pride of that distinction, East Wykeham held itself far above villages.

We are not sure that the East Wykehamites are yet agreed as to which of *their own* sins it is that has called down the judgment which has fallen upon *them* in the loss of their member by the new Reform bill. In fact, the great majority of the pure and incorruptible consider that by the disfranchisement of their borough a gross injustice has been done them, and that they have sustained a definite and calculable pecuniary loss for which they have an equitable claim for compensation from the state.

Should the reader be disposed to ask further, what manner of place is East Wykeham? we are sorry we cannot say it is pretty well, or pretty lively, or pretty clean, or indeed pretty anything, unless we say it is pretty nearly the embodiment of dullness and stupidity. It is a place that has fallen out of the track of modern improvements. When other towns subscribed for railways, East Wykeham petitioned against them, stuck to its canal, and now beholds with envy the main line that passes at eight miles distance, and with disgust its own slimy, weed-grown, deserted wharves. (East Wykeham is trying now to get up a branch line.) When that new-fangled, dangerous explosive called gas was discovered, East Wykeham stuck to oil and candles, by which alone to this night its streets are illuminated. (East Wykeham is negotiating now for a second-hand gasometer, retorts, etc., outgrown at the neighboring junction.) But it would have to be a very bad light indeed that would not be good enough to exhibit the contents of the High street windows, or the grass that grows down the middle of the High street itself.

The tradesmen, who are much given to standing at their doors and talking to each other, chuckle and rejoice over the extremely small sum it takes to keep their streets in good repair, and on the whole they don't object to grass.

As for society, there are the usual two doctors, two lawyers (one of whom was never known to have a client), the vicar, two or three dissenting preachers, two grocers, two drapers, two tailors, and the rest; in all numbering a population, according to the last census, of we really cannot say precisely how few.

At any rate they have never been too few for the development among themselves of every known variety of evil speaking and uncharitableness; nor were they, as we began by saying, too many to agree in the case of Andrew Walter that his misfortunes were a judgment upon him, and that to sympathize with him would be little short of impious.

If he had not sown the wind, they argued, he would not have reaped the whirlwind. If he had brought up his boy better, as they, for example, had each of them brought up theirs (and as he, having only one boy, surely might have done), he would not then have been lamenting the lad's loss at sea.

It was an established axiom at East Wykeham that going to sea was about equivalent to going to penal servitude. And though a bench of magistrates may be found here and there to give a man three weeks' hard labor for picking up an apple, no one gets penal servitude if he has done absolutely nothing to deserve it. Andrew Walter, a man living on his own land, had sent his only son to sea, the excuse being that the boy had a liking for it, and had no taste for farming. But East Wykeham knew better than to set any value on such an excuse as this. A lad living in an inland county clearly had no right to have a taste for the sea. To have such a taste showed a natural depravity of character, which a judicious father would have subdued with the proper number of stripes. And as he had not subdued it, it was only in the nature of things that he should hear in due time that the ship, the 'All is Well,' had gone down with all hands, and should see himself left without the one who should have been the prop of his age, and the help of his motherless young daughters after he should have gone.

Neither were the townsfolk pitiful as regarded that matter of the bond. He had much better have never learned to write at all than show such fatal facility in writing his name. What matter that it *was* his own brother for whom he had become bound Likely enough the brother *might* have paid his debts, and everybody had their due, if he had had his health. But he had never known what health was for years—a puny, sickly young man who never ought to have got married; and as a matter of course he had died deeply involved in his mill, and leaving wife and family quite unprovided for, whom people did say Andrew Walter had maintained ever since his brother's death, which, if true, was clearly reckless extravagance. Could any one wonder, reckoning up the loss he had on his brother's death, the expense ever since of maintaining the family, the cost of his son's vessel, and of the valuable cargo with which he had freighted her, that all these things together had found the end of his resources? The latest report, indeed, was that he had just failed to effect a further mortgage on his property; that the present mortgagee, who had given notice to foreclose at the end of the present quarter, could not be pacified or paid, and that there must be a sale.

'And so,' concluded Mr. Botley, the grocer, to Mr. Skinner, the draper (each of whom had a bill of a few shillings against poor Andrew Walter)—'and so it is one makes bad debts, and loses one's money by other folks' fault, as doesn't care to work so hard for it.'

'Just so,' said Mr. Skinner.

'And no doubt we shall have our fine gentleman here in a few days,' remarked Mr. Botley again, 'to offer us half a crown in the pound.'

'And,' said Skinner, 'if he comes I shall be sure to give him a piece of my mind; I shall be sure to do it.'

CHAPTER II.

IN TIME OF TROUBLE.

Andrew Walter's house pleasantly overlooked the town, both house and inmates being happily lifted above their neighbors' spite and unfriendliness. Though—not to be too hard upon the town—we will bear in mind that it it is not always the people who say the unkindest words who do the unkindest deeds, and will hope that East Wykeham, too, should Andrew Walter ever have to ask it for bread, will at least not give him a stone.

If, as the winter day closed in, the reader could have walked up the well-kept gravelled path, defended by choice shrubs, and could have stood at the bright window, whose panes flashed beneath the firelight, this is what he would have seen inside as snug a room as he could wish to look upon.

First, a man somewhat past the middle age, well knit and sinewy, with a face kindly and pleasant, though not without lines of care, and at present full of perplexity. He sits with his elbow on his knee, and his chin upon his hand, looking steadily into the fire, in which he does not seem to read any clear answer to the question he is asking. This is Andrew Walter.

Next, a girl of about eighteen, but looking older and as if a premature responsibility had sobered her merry face. She sits at a table which is covered with evergreens, and is busy stitching ivy leaves on strips of cardboard which in a little while will be shaped into letters. This is Maggie, Andrew's eldest daughter.

Next, another girl, some four years younger, wonderfully like her sister, but more like her father. She, too, is busy constructing, with wire and string to help, a long rope or ropes of leafy green. This is Edith, the second daughter.

Last, the Mite; as Andrew often calls her, sadly, 'the widower's mite.' She is a wee maiden of only six years old, but persuades herself she, too, is usefully busy, with needle and thread, making a necklace of the scarlet holly-berries. Her name is Lucy.

The girls, it is to be noticed, are all in black, seemingly of the newest and deepest; and there seems to be but little speaking amongst them.

One could not look upon the man without feeling that he was a man of strong passions and affections; nor on the girls without feeling they were all in all to each other and to him.

Until within the last year the current of his life had flowed smoothly and prosperously. He had had but one great sorrow—the loss of his wife; and that sorrow having befallen him when his little maid was born, had been softened by time, though not (and not to be) forgotten. Now, however, he was indeed in troubled waters. That town's talk about money matters and an impracticable mortgagee was in the main correct. He had, in one way or other, lost nearly all he had. And at his time of life it was hard to have to devise plans of keeping the wolf from the door. All kinds of pecuniary loss, loss of position, loss of comforts and luxuries, were, nevertheless, but deprivations of things he might hope to win back again; or, failing that, he could face the want of them with manly fortitude and resignation.

The one loss to which he could not bring himself to be submissive (being loss of that which no strength of arm or activity of brain could ever bring him back again) was the loss of his boy. 'The sea, indeed, shall give up its dead,' he said to himself, 'but not to me.'

He took from his pocket-book and read once more the account, cut out from a Calcutta newspaper, of the great catastrophe in the Hooghly which had bereaved him. It gave, as far as was known, the names of all vessels lost, with the port to which they belonged, the captain's name, and a brief description of the nature of the damage in each case. The entry in which he was interested read thus:—

Name of Ship.	*Of what Port.*	*Name of Owner.*	*Name of Captain*	*Remarks.*
All is Well	Not known.	Not known.	Supp'ed J. E. Walter.	Crew and cargo all lost.

Now his son James had sailed from England not for Calcutta but Hong Kong, and it was clear he must have encountered such terrible weather as had first driven him far out of his course, and, at the last, compelled him to run for the Hooghly, just at the time when that river was a vortex of destruction to every craft that entered it.

In addition to the particulars got from the newspapers, he had obtained, through the consular agency, this further information:—The evidence on which the name of the captain had been published as 'supposed J. E. Walter' was that, entangled amongst the wreck of the 'All is Well' had been found a portion of a captain's coat, in the breast-pocket of which had been found several papers, all of which were quite illegible except one empty envelope, the address of which had been deciphered as 'Captain J. E. Walter, the "All is Well," Cape Town.' The English post-marks were 'East Wykeham' and 'London,' date illegible. This envelope Andrew Walter had procured to be forwarded to him, and had found the handwriting upon it to be his own. After seeing which he had given up all the faint hope to which he had clung, and had treasured this old envelope as the last link of communication which he knew to have passed between him and his son.

Restoring the piece of newspaper and the envelope to his pocket-book, he lit a candle, left the girls at their work, and went into an adjoining room. Leaning against the wall was a package wrapped in matting, small, but somewhat heavy. The contents, when unwrapped and placed upon the table, proved to be a plain, white marble slab, bearing this inscription:—

'In remembrance of
JAMES EDWARD WALTER
(only son of Andrew Walter, of this place), who was drowned in the River Hooghly, Bengal, during the great hurricane of 18—. Aged 22 years. Rev. xxi, 1.'

He had chosen to append this reference to a text of Scripture, rather than the text itself. Those who cared to turn up the passage in their Bibles, as they sat in church, would see that the comfort he found in it was in keeping before him the thought that though hereafter there should be a new heaven, and a new earth, there should be 'no more sea.'

The father called the girls in for a minute to look at the slab, and they read the inscription silently and tearfully. Then he covered it up again, and they went back.

The stone had been worked elsewhere and sent home to him that he might himself (as he had wished) superintend its erection over his own pew. Thus, he and his daughters had each a duty in church to-morrow—his, to go early with the mason and put up this stone; theirs, to go later and help the vicar's wife to affix the Christmas decorations; for the morrow was the eve of Christmas Day. And, moreover, there was one little chaplet of cypress and yew which Maggie and Edith had prepared to hang upon their brother's monument.

'I remember,' said Andrew, 'teaching him all about India, and the Ganges, and this very Hooghly itself, years and years ago; little thinking—ah! little thinking.'

The girls only shook their heads gently and sighed.

'And I doubt and fear it was my teaching him so much geography that filled him full of longing to see the world, and the ways of strange people, and first made him impatient of this dull place.'

'Impatient of it, but never of us, papa. Let us be thankful for that,' said Maggie.

'Tired of us? No, indeed,' said the father with proud affection. 'I have known some sad days, and I doubt there are more in store for all of us; but the saddest day of all would be that on which I should think my children were tired of their father or each other.'

A little hand had stolen into his as he spoke and a little mouth had been upturned to kiss him, while two other faces had turned to him with looks more eloquent than words.

He took the young child upon his knee, and wound her curls about his rough, strong fingers, as he spoke again. 'And I won't say that he was wrong to choose the sea. Could any lad have done better at it than he has done? Would not his masters have made him captain at twenty-one of their own vessel if I had not bought him a ship myself, and freighted it?'

'And he never once,' said Edith, 'spent a holiday anywhere but here.'

'I wonder if it was the name that did it,' pondered Andrew, who was not without his superstitions. 'I wonder if I tempted Providence when I would call the ship no other name than "All is Well?"'

'The ships that went down in the storm that day had names of all kinds,' said Maggie, 'and one name had as little protection in it as another.'

There, as the outer darkness deepened, they sat by the fire and talked. The little one on Andrew's knee.

It seemed a transition almost from night to day when they passed from talk of the lost boy to talk of the mere loss of money, so much had the greater trouble exceeded the less. But it was not till Maggie had peeped over her father's arm into the small face and said 'she's asleep,' that they spoke quite freely of their pecuniary difficulties. The father had taken his elder girls wholly into his confidence, knowing that he could trust them. And they seeing themselves so trusted were cheerfully making the least of all difficulties.

The solicitor through whom all Andrew's money transactions had hitherto been arranged was an old schoolfellow of his, whose probity and kindness of heart he had long known. His position was rather that of an intimate and affectionate family friend than a legal adviser. But the letters of this friend, which had of late been many, had, in spite of all his wishes to serve, come to be looked on almost with dread. Their appearance and their prim little seal were well known by all the family. Even little Lucy knew so well that these letters were different from other letters, that she had a way of propping them up and lecturing them seriously before they were opened, and sometimes even went the length of whipping them very severely, with a view to impressing upon them that they really must be good and try to please papa when he opened them. A mode of treatment which had as yet produced, to her regret, no salutary effect.

Andrew had written to this friend a few days before, making some final suggestions towards the renewal of the mortgage, and though he had but the faintest hope of the reply being such as he could wish, his heart sickened that he had got no reply at all.

'To-morrow there will surely be a letter,' he said; 'and if there is I shall quite dread to read it.'

For indeed it depended on this letter whether they should stay in their old home, or go out at once into the world and seek another.

'But now, Maggie,' he said, 'as this may be the last Christmas we shall have here, we must not keep it quite like a common day, even though we cannot keep it as we used to do. Put on your bonnet and go into the town with me. Poor little Mite, how soundly she sleeps; see, she has not waked by my putting her on Edie's knee.'

As the door closed gently on them, however, up sprang little Loo and drew aside the curtain, peeping after them, and laughing.

'I've never been asleep a minute, Edie,' she said, 'only pretending.'

Whereupon Edie having first assumed what she supposed would be the appropriate manner of a lady of about fourscore, talked down to the young deceiver from that great elevation, in an impressive way, and having rung for Martha, inexorably told that maid to take her off to bed.

Then she herself set to work again with busy fingers amongst her holly leaves, her ivy and laurel, until she had got length enough, as she thought, of bright green rope. After which she gave the finishing touches to Maggie's letters, and fixing a white table cover against the piano, pinned them on it,—the sacred monogram

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to try their effect against the clean white linen of the communion table. Last of all, making haste, she swept away her greenery and had a cheerful, homely supper on the table when father and Maggie came in with the heavy night-time hanging on them.

They had made the little purchases for the Christmas Day, buying on a humbler scale than usual, and, as Maggie told her, had sent to the widow's house at the mill exactly the same as they had bought for themselves, for Andrew's dainties would have had no relish had he thought those who were so near to him, and had been so dear to his dead brother, did not share in them.

CHAPTER III.

'ALL IS WELL.'

Next morning Lucy was up early, and the season being one of those mild and open ones which have of late taken the place of the severer Christmases of our fathers, she ran out and amused herself, as children like to do, by digging.

The place she chose for digging was just inside the garden gate, where she was accustomed to wait on fine mornings to get the letters from the post office.

The garden gate was not quite visible from any of the windows of the house, the path being curved; but Edie running out betimes (for they were all early risers) found the child busy there. She had excavated a very neat little grave, and was just giving the finishing touches to her work.

'Who are you going to bury to-day, Loo?' she asked.

'Oh, I know,' said the child, 'you go along. It's not you; it's a wickeder than you.'

'I see the postman coming round the corner,' said Edie; 'run in as soon as you get the letters;' and he she left her.

In another minute the child had the letters from the postman—some four or five; and in an instant (as soon as his back was turned) had selected the wicked one (the London letter with the prim little seal, which she had so often whipped in vain), had pitched it into the little grave, deftly filled in the earth, and made all smooth above it, then ran into the house with the rest of the letters, out of breath.

'Nothing again,' said Andrew, as he turned them over. 'But I doubt no news is not good news this time. Franklin would have written, I am sure, if he had had anything to write which would do us good. Sure you have not dropped any letters, Loo?' But when he looked round he found the child had slipped out of the room, and nothing more was said when she returned.

Neither he nor the girls indeed made any mention of the letter which had been expected, or of the subject to which it should have referred; but that subject weighed not the less heavily on all of them.

To each of them it was clear now that in this matter of the mortgage nothing could be done, that the money must be paid, and that to pay it there must be a sale, and they must leave the dear old house. As they passed from room to room that morning, or from walk to walk in the garden, a feeling grew upon them all that they were taking farewell looks of all. And as the girls decorated the pictures and mirrors with the Christmas holly, they thought sadly that when Christmas came again other hands would cut the shrubs and trim the rooms for other people.

Happily those duties which lay nearest to each of them were sufficient in great measure to distract their minds from dwelling too much upon the future. Let come what would to-morrow, to-day had its own work waiting for each of them.

While the girls were busied therefore about their household morning work, doubly diligent that they might hurry to the church, Andrew Walter went with the mason and saw the memorial he had provided for his son erected over his own pew.

This did not occupy him long, and he was soon at home again, walking briskly in his fields, perhaps hoping to find in weariness of limb some rest for over-anxiety of spirit.

As for the fine old church, when the bright sunlight poured in through the many-colored window panes, and fell on the sweet patient faces of these girls as they wreathed the pulpit, the communion rails, and the grand columns of the nave—as they decked the holy table itself with living green and scarlet, and expended all their loving ingenuity and taste in the decoration of the quaint old rood screen, it was by no means a place of gloom. Even the time-stained monuments upon the walls—the ancient knight and lady still uplifting stony hands in silent prayer—the grotesque faces of the corbels all seemed to wear a brighter, tenderer aspect under the influence of the Christmas green. The old dead stone and the young animated faces seemed alike touched with a new and deeper expression under the influence of the gracious season and the work that in itself was surely a sort of worship.

As column after column was finished, and arch after arch showed its rich free outline in bright green; as one after the other the branching candelabra grew into graceful bushes of leaf and fruit, the sun sank down and the shadows crept out. Then when all was finished, and the old sexton with one solitary candle was sweeping up the scattered fragments from the floor, the vicar's wife and the rest of those who had been at work shook hands and parted.

When all the rest had gone, however, Maggie and her sisters stayed behind. And with them stayed their cousin Minnie, from the mill, a girl of about Maggie's own age, who mourned for the lost sailor lad with a bitterness that was intensified by thinking that she had let him go when last they parted with her love still unconfessed.

The girls sat for a while all silent in the family pew. Maggie held little Lucy in her arms, and Edith rested with her head on Minnie's knee. The moon rose and poured its light with a glory of crimson and gold full on them and on the new marble slab, beneath which Maggie sat with her face buried on the young child's shoulder.

It was Minnie who was organist at the church, and being there she must needs play over one of the anthems of the morrow. Edith went with her to blow the bellows. For a while Maggie continued to sit with bowed head, still weeping, but soothed and calmed by the strains.

The hymn was 'Hark, the herald angels sing;' and as the player forgot her sorrow more and more in the exultation of the music as the notes swelled more and more jubilant filling the church with grand old melody, the little voice of Lucy rose in Maggie's ear singing the well-known words, and Maggie herself unconsciously joined in them and lifted up her head.

There in front of her, clearly defined by the moon, stood her brother—the dead brother who had been lost at sea. Maggie neither screamed nor fainted. He had been so entirely present in her mind—she had as yet been so wholly unable to think of him as anything but the bright, cheerful brother of all her life—that to see him there seemed at first only natural. Then in a moment, however, the recollection of all that had befallen in the last mournful months flashed up. No fear came with the recollection; only an intense surprise. Why should she fear, if even this were the spirit of her much-loved brother? She clasped the little child (whose face was turned away) more closely to her, and leaning forwards in the pew, she shaded her eyes from the moon and looked steadily and earnestly into the face.

The hands and arms of the figure came forward, stretching towards her in the pew. A voice came from the figure:—'Maggie, it is I;' and in an instant another voice—the voice of Lucy—screamed, 'Oh, Maggie! that is Jamie! my own brother Jamie!' and the child sprang from Maggie's knee, and was in his arms.

'And why should I have thought anything too hard for God? Why should I not have had faith that he who raised Lazarus would raise my brother too? Neither Martha nor Mary sorrowed more for their brother than I for mine.'

The words did not shape themselves; but this, in all its fulness, was the thought that in a moment of time had passed through Maggie's mind. Then she was also in her brother's arms. For indeed it was he and none other, alive and well.

Meanwhile the music had ceased, loss because the player had been interrupted by any noise than by reason of that subtle instinct which so often tells us, we know not how, that something wonderful and strange, in which we have an interest and a share, is happening near at hand.

One moment more and Edith and Minnie also were clinging to him, sobbing for joy, and the secret of Minnie's heart was a secret from him no longer.

They all sat down for awhile and looked at each other with an exultation strangely mingled with doubt. Joy was so much stronger than curiosity that none of them thought of asking any questions. It was enough that he was restored to them: it mattered not how.

At last he pointed to the new marble above the pew, and said, with a shaking voice—

'Oh! what grief it has been to you. We must have that down to-night.'

'It went up only this morning,' said Maggie.

'Then you have not get the letter this morning,' he asked, 'which was sent to tell you of my coming, and all about it? Indeed I am sure you have not.'

'No,' said Maggie.

'It was enclosed from London by Mr. Franklin.'

'In a blue envelope with a little red seal,' said Lucy; 'and I buried it in the garden, because those letters have always been naughty, and vexed papa.'

In spite of all, what could they do but laugh at the child's explanation? even were it only to make her lift up her head again and be less ashamed of her guilt.

'The letter was to tell you how this sad, sad mistake has arisen, and to say that Mr. Franklin and I were coming down to spend, as we shall find it, the happiest Christmas we have ever known. You were to send and meet us at the Junction, and we were to have been with you two hours ago, if we had not had to walk.'

'And have you seen father?' the girls asked.

'No; he was not in the house. So I have left his old friend there, while I sought you and him. The organ was playing as I came to the church door, and that told me where to find you. But let us make haste home to him.'

Andrew Walter was at home when they arrived, and had heard from the old lawyer the story of his son's return; but had as yet not succeeded in convincing himself that the great joy was real. Not, indeed, until he had the young man in his arms did he fully believe it or dare to say, awe-stricken—

'The sea has given up its dead—given up its dead even to me.'

We will not dwell upon that meeting of father and son, neither of whom had ever known what it was to doubt or mistrust, or waver in his affection for the other. There are some moments of bliss so unalloyed, so great, and so beyond the force of mere language, that only the human heart (which responds alike in high and low, when the great master hand of Nature sweeps the chords) can conceive their perfectness.

To give the necessary facts as briefly as possible, this was how the circumstantial evidence by which the young captain had been declared to be dead, and his ship lost, was shown to be worthless.

Innocent of plagiarism as Andrew Walter had thought himself in choosing for his vessel the name 'All is Well,' there was really another ship afloat, sailing from a German port, but owned by an English master, which bore the same name. When James Walter sailed into the harbor of Cape Town, he was amazed to read the name of his own craft as having arrived a week earlier from the Baltic. And having found out that this namesake of his vessel was still in port, he was not long before he sought her out and made acquaintance with her captain. The two vessels sailed afterwards from Cape Town on the same day, Captain Jacobson bound for Calcutta, he himself for Hong Kong. Before parting they had got to like each other, and promised that on getting into port they would write and let each other know what sort of voyage they had. Walter distinctly remembered writing his own address in pencil inside an envelope which had contained his father's letter received at Cape Town, and giving this to Jacobson. The next he heard of his poor friend was that his vessel and he were lost in the Hooghly. This he learnt from an Indian newspaper somewhere in China, and saw that the captain was supposed to be himself, though how they had got his name he had never known till now. He had instantly written home to allay the fears of his family; but by a strange fatality the mail steamer which bore his letter proved to be that very one which struck in the Red Sea, and whose bags were lost. Contrary winds had made his voyage home a long one, and he had arrived in London only the day before. Then when he called on their old friend, Mr. Franklin, he had, to his utter sorrow, learnt that he was still counted amongst the dead, and that these other troubles had fallen on them besides. Mr. Franklin had advised him not to come home that first night, but to write first, enclosing under his own envelope, the handwriting on which would help to save them from the shock of so sudden a joy. And this was the letter which Miss Lucy had so dexterously buried, and which, by the aid of a lantern and that young lady to point out the grave, they now exhumed.

'Mine,' said Mr. Franklin, 'you need not read; for, as I said, it is only to tell you the mortgage business is all settled in a way beyond all our hopes. The old sinner, as soon as he knew that the money was ready for him, of course turned round and was particularly anxious not to have it.'

'But as he has given notice,' exclaimed Jamie, 'he shall have it, whether he wants it or not. And, let me have one more voyage like this, then we will offer to lend him a little money ourselves, on equally as good security as he has had.'

For Jamie had disposed of his cargo in the China seas to unhoped-for advantage, and had come back freighted, he hoped, with wares which he could at once dispose of as profitably in England.

Compared with this resurrection of the dead, and this recovery of lost wealth, other pleasures and surprises of that night were trivial.

But nevertheless when the huge load of luggage arrived which had been brought in a cart from the Junction, the unpacking of the boxes was a sight worth seeing.

Jamie had forgotten nobody. Not to mention the quaint monsters in bronze and ivory, and the pictures from Japan and China which were for no one in particular, there were the beautiful inlaid and carved work-boxes for each of the girls (both at home and at the mill), there was the set of wonderfully-carved chess-men, and the extraordinary pipe for father; there was a cage of brilliant birds, and a dog so small you might almost have called it microscopic, for the Mite; there were endless shawls and silks to adorn the girls, and drive the townsfolk wild with envy—in short, there were so many things rich and rare that the house before half of them were unpacked wore the look of an oriental bazaar.

'Was it,' he almost asked himself, 'was it the solid ground he stood upon, or was it the air?' as he ran with Minnie to her home, having wrapped her well in some of this new finery and loaded her and himself with presents for the widow and the children at the mill.

He could not stay there, nor anywhere. He hardly gave them all time to kiss him before he was off again, declaring he had fifty things to do that night and could not spare a minute apiece for doing them in. But he did not leave before he had made them all understand they had to go to dinner at his father's on the morrow.

Then to the church, first finding Mr. Stonemason, who took down the lying monument, as he declared, with much greater pleasure than he had put it up. When down, the vicar, who had heard the news (as indeed all the town had), begged the stone to keep as a curiosity, and almost dislocated Jamie's arm by way of expressing his own gladness.

The singers were gathering at the church as they came out, for in half an hour they would begin the peal of Christmas Eve.

Said the vicar—'Now, my men, cannot you give us one special peal first for the lost one who is found, and the dead who is alive again?'

Said the sexton, who was also chief ringer—'We are two men short.'

Said Mr. Botley, the grocer, and Mr. Skinner, the draper, who were standing by—'We'll take a rope apiece;' for they were amateur bellringers, and could pull with a will, and had forgotten all their fears of half a crown in the pound from Andrew Walter.

Whereupon he for whom the peal was meant, like the coward he was not, took to his heels and ran home, seeing reason to fear that if he did not do so he might be carried shoulder-high.

The clear voices of the bells overtook him nevertheless before he was half-way home, and made him turn to look back upon the darkling town, blessing it and them. For never since the bells were cast had they sent forth a heartier peal than that they flung upon the air that night; Botley and Skinner having doffed their coats and warmed to their work with mutual emulation.

* * * * *

Mr. Franklin did not make it quite clear to Lucy either that night or next day what had made him be so wicked as to write those vexatious letters to papa. But after dinner next day—that is, Christmas Day—when that young lady had almost danced him off his legs—although, for an old gentleman, he did dance quite wonderfully—she so far repented of her past severity towards him as to promise that if he would write often she would neither whip him in person nor whip his proxy, and that under no circumstances would she ever again bury another of his letters, prematurely.

—The organ in the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City is said to be "8000 voice power."

—Eugénie is just the least bit bald, and covers the "damned spot" with a frizzle and sosette.

—Queen Isabella says that if she had known how nice Paris was she would have abdicated years ago.

—A Frenchman has composed another opera of "Romeo and Juliet."

LYNCH LAW.

The Verdict in the New Albany Affair—Something More About the Renos.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Dec. 18.

The Coroner's jury concluded its investigation of the Reno and Anderson hanging case on Saturday, and rendered a verdict yesterday morning. The New Albany *Ledger* was refused a copy of the verdict, on the ground that the jury conducted the investigation in secret session. It learns, however, that the following is the substance of the document:—The jury summoned by the Coroner of Floyd county to hold an inquest over the bodies of Frank Reno, Simeon Reno, William Reno, and Charles Anderson found dead, hanging by the neck, in the County jail in New Albany township, Floyd county, on Saturday, December 12, find that the deceased came to their death by hanging at the hands of parties unknown to the jury. The jury also find that the persons who did the hanging came to this city on the Friday night train over the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad; that they came in a separate car, arriving here between the hours of three and four o'clock Saturday morning, and proceeding to the jail, took forcible possession of the same, defying the authority of the Sheriff and jail guards, who were overpowered, and the former, while in the exercise of his duty, was shot in the arm and struck on the head. They also find that after hanging the deceased the parties locked the jail doors and those of the jail residence, and carried off the keys, making the inmates prisoners until the keys were returned by Mr. Durrette, who they took prisoner to the depot to prevent an alarm being given; that they took forcible possession of the train, on the Jeffersonville road, and they left the city about 4 o'clock, going beyond the State Prison near Jeffersonville, when the train was stopped and they fled in every direction.

Old Wilkes Reno, two sons, and a daughter remain. The mother has deceased since her sons were imprisoned at New Albany. John Reno is in the Missouri State Prison, serving out a twenty-years' sentence for "safe-blowing" in that State. At the time Frank and Sim. and Will were hanged, Clinton was in Missouri, trying to get Jack released. Jack had sent word that if he had $5000 he could get out, and Clint. had raised the money and gone there, but a telegram from his wife brought him back without his brother. How the $5500 is to accomplish the release of Jack Reno is not understood.

Reno and Anderson, the express robbers, had a private conversation with the Governor while in jail in Toronto, at which Reno volunteered the statement that he was a partner in the robbery, but that Anderson was not; that the latter was one of the gang, and was present at the inception of the plan which was afterwards carried out.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Any person habitually costive cannot be in the enjoyment of health. If not relieved costiveness will result in confirmed cases of Rheumatism, Piles, Inflammation of the Bowels, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and surrounding organs. When costiveness is radically cured, all the machinery of the system moves in harmony. Marshall's Elixir permanently cures costiveness, and so prevents diseases more painful and dangerous.

Headache quickly yields to its curative powers. Being entirely vegetable, it may be safely taken by all persons at any time, with perfect safety. Headache, besides being a very painful complaint, is also weakening to the nervous system, and may lead to palsy in its various forms if not soon relieved. Marshall's Elixir so strengthens the nerves that they perform their duties without pain or uneasiness.

By supplying the stomach with the medicinal principle, the want of which causes Dyspepsia, this distressing and common disease is quickly cured by its use. It not only supplies this to the stomach, but imparts strength and vigor to the whole digestive apparatus, so that health, with cheerful spirits and a ruddy countenance, is fully established. Read the following certificate:—

CHESTER, Delaware county.

Dear Sirs—I have had sick headaches at times for many years. When afflicted with it I was unfit to attend to my household affairs. Your Elixir partially cured me the first time I tried it. The second time it cured me almost immediately. Since then, by its occasional use, I have been entirely free from it.

MRS. MATILDA HAYS.

Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Philada.

M. MARSHALL & CO.,

11 25 thstu4f PROPRIETORS.

AARON E. BURR.

BURLINGTON, N. J., October 9, 1868.

This is to certify, that in the year 1864 I was pronounced by the physicians who attended me to be in the *last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and that my end was near at hand.*

At this critical stage of affairs I was induced by a friend to give "Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial" a trial. I did so, and I was almost immediately relieved. I persevered, took fourteen bottles of the "Pine Tree Tar Cordial," and was completely restored to health once more! Four years have elapsed since my miraculous restoration to health, and I am still in the enjoyment of most excellent health, and would say in all sincerity that, under God, I owe my life and health to "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!" I advise all poor, lingering consumptives, if they value life and health, to give the "Pine Tree Tar Cordial" a trial. AARON E. BURR.

Mr. Burr is one of the most prominent and influential merchants of Burlington, New Jersey. This Great Remedy is sold by all Druggists throughout the world. Also, at Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great Family Medicine Store, No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. One of the most celebrated and successful regular practising Physicians of the age in attendance, who can be consulted in strict confidence, either in person or by letter, free of charge. This is an opportunity rarely offered invalids in this penurious and money-making age: and those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well in making a note of the above liberal offer.

Send for a Circular. Address all communications, "L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D., No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. 12 3 thstu1p

13⁰⁰&17 REMOVED TO **13⁰⁰&17**

BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.

MARSH & CO.'S

NEW MUSIC STORE,

NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENTH.

PHILADELPHIA.

Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.

JOHN MARSH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT

FOR THE SALE OF

THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

DIRECT FROM EUROPE

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD,

No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET,

12 8 tuths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA EDGLYARIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a toilet soap. For sale by all Druggists. J. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS—PIANOS—PIANOS.—GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOS, AT AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION OF PRICES, FROM DECEMBER 1, 1868, TO JANUARY 1, 1869.

We have made a reduction of prices on our extensive stock of superior and beautiful Rosewood Pianos, as follows, viz:—

No. 1 Class $410, for $250. No. 2 Class, $425, for $275 No. 3 Class, $440, for $300. No. 4 Class, $475, for $325 No. 5 Class, $500, for $375 No. 6 Class, $550, for $400 No. 7 Class, $575, for $425. No. 8 Class, $600, for $450 No. 9 Class, $750, for $550. No. 10 Class, $700, for $550 Square Grand, $800, for $600. Concert Grand, $1200, for $875.

We offer the above great inducements to those wishing to purchase at *bargains* before the Holidays. We have the largest assortment of instruments on hand that has ever been offered in this city, and are determined to close out our present large stock at *"Manufacturers' first cost prices."* Every instrument is warranted to give satisfaction, and at these low prices we place within the reach of every one the opportunity of obtaining one of these *justly celebrated and highly improved Pianos.*

Call and examine them at our new and beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO.,

11 15 tuths 4t 12 31 No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE POOR.—The Teachers of the Schools and Managers of the BEDFORD STREET MISSION will give a Dinner on CHRISTMAS DAY to the Scholars of their Day and Sabbath Schools, at the MISSION HOUSE, No. 619 BEDFORD Street. Dinner on the table at 12 o'clock. The friends of the Mission, and all who feel an interest in the poor of that degraded section of our city, are cordially invited to be present, singing by the scholars in the Chapel previous to the Dinner.

Contributions of money, poultry, provisions, coal, and clothing thankfully received by the undersigned Managers of the Mission, for distribution among the sick and suffering:—

EDMUND E. YARD, No. 209 Spruce street.
JACOB H. BURDSALL, No. 1121 Chesnut.
WILLIAM A. SMETHURST, No. 7 Bank.
JAMES L. HISHAM, No. 710 S. Second.
E. A. JOHNS, N. E. cor. Fourth and Arch.
GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 823 Arch.
REV. J. D. LONG, No. 619 Bedford. 12 16 6t

A NATIONAL POULTRY EXHIBITION,

Under the auspices of the

PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY,

will be held at

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

BROAD Street, below Locust,

from December 21 to 26, inclusive. Open from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. daily. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents; Season Tickets $1.

The Germania Orchestra Serenade Band has been engaged for the occasion.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,	
Thomas A. Andrews,	Samuel J. Sharpless,
John McGowan,	Windam Wister
Charles T. Bonsall.	12 17 18 19 22 24 26

PETROLEUM V. NASBY

WILL DELIVER HIS

CELEBRATED LECTURE,

"CUSSED BE CANAAN,"

REVISED AND REWRITTEN,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

WEDNESDAY, December 23, 1868.

IN AID OF THE

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND,

Post No. 2, G. A. R.

Tickets for sale at the Academy and at TRUMPLER'S. 12 15 16 19 21 22 23

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
12 3 27 City Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
No. 1325 MARKET STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1868.

NOTICE.—The rates for transportation of Gas and other Bituminous Coal to be carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Western Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to take effect JANUARY 1, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this Office.

S. B. KINGSTON,
General Freight Agent.
12 15 15t Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

EXCURSION TICKETS, AT REDUCED RATES.

BETWEEN ALL STATIONS, GOOD FROM DEC 23 to JAN. 2, 1869, INCLUSIVE. [12 18 6t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 60 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dtJ19

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 11 27t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier

HANDSOME HOLIDAY GIFT.—
THE PARLOR CUE ALLEY,

A combination of Ten-Pins and Billiards. The Alley is light, and easily carried, and can be played on the Centre-Table. Call and examine at the salesrooms, No. 413 CHESNUT street, second story. 12 19 stuth*

FURS.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JOHN FAREIRA,

At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE,

No. 718 ARCH Street,

Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of

FANCY FURS,

For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.

This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

11 30 2m rp PHILADELPHIA.

FURS

At 30 Per Cent. less than Invoice Prices!

LOUIS GERBER,

No. 825 Arch Street,

(Half way between Eighth and Ninth, north side)

AND 234 ARCH STREET,

HAS REDUCED HIS SPLENDID STOCK OF FURS 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN INVOICE PRICES.

The Goods have been imported and manufactured by himself, and are warranted to be as represented. 12 9 15trp

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received

NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.

1 15] FREE GALLERY.

DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Bargains for the Holidays.

I will offer during the Holidays my entire stock of

New and Desirable Goods.

Comprising in part—

Irish Poplins, Plaid Poplins,
Silk Face Poplins, Velour Poplins,
Plain Poplins, Stripe Poplins,
Poplin Alpaca, Alpaca Lustre

Velveteen,

The Cheapest in the City.

Silks for Christmas, Silk Colored Taffetas.

Colored Corded Silks.

Evening Silks in choice shades.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

Admitted by all to be the cheapest BLACK SILKS offered this fall.

All of which will be sold at a great sacrifice from the original cost, at

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S

One Price Dry Goods Store,

No. 7 North EIGHTH St.,

12 10 thstu6trp PHILADELPHIA.

1868. CHRISTMAS. **1868.**

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JAMES McMULLAN,

No. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,

Next Door to BAILEY'S,

FORMERLY SEVENTH AND CHESNUT,

IN SELLING

BLANKETS, QUILTS,
SHEETINGS, TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
FLANNELS,
MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS., ETC. ETC.

The very best goods at the lowest prices for CASH. 12 10 thstu10trp

DUNKLE & DREISBACH.

SPECIAL REDUCTION

OF

DRY GOODS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

2 more Cases Black Alpacas from New York Auction.

1 case of Black Alpaca Poplin for Walking Suits.

8 ripe Poplins reduced from 75c. to 25c. per yard.

Black and Colored Velveteens.

800 yards choice style Delaines, 18, 20, 22 and 25c. per yard.

Merino, 2 yards wide, at 75 cents per yard; four yards for a dress pattern.

BARGAINS FOR THE LADIES!

Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Gloves, and the only place in the city where the real

FRENCH BOWS

Are sold. A few more left. Something nice for a

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Also, a large selection of Ladies' Lace Collars, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Splendid Cloth Gloves and Hose for 25c. a pair.

Towels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Blankets, Counterpanes, Cotton Flannels, all-wool Flannels, Diaper Linen, Bird Eye, etc.

Great reduction in Lyons Black Silk Velvet to close out before the 1st day of January, 1869.

Persons bringing this advertisement with them will have a liberal discount made from their purchases.

Call at the Large Four-Story Store,

No. 140 N. EIGHTH Street, Above Arch,

DUNKLE & DREISBACH.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The store will be kept open every evening until 8 o'clock, from now until New Year, for the accommodation of the public. 12 15 tuthssirp

NEW GOODS.

BARGAINS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

500 Dozen Ladies', Gents' and Misses'

(With Initials and Monograms,)

EMBROIDERED,
HEMSTITCHED,
FANCY WITH TUCKS,
CORDED and
PRINTED BORDERS,

LINEN CAMBRIC AND CLEAR LAWN REAL FRENCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

Also, a large assortment of New Collars, Sets, and Sleeves, of finest qualities, at very low prices,

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

12 16 10trp PHILADELPHIA.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

WILL REMOVE TO THE STORE

No. 1126 CHESNUT Street,

ABOUT JANUARY 1,

FROM N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

WHERE THEY NOW OFFER

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF

Laces and Lace Goods,
Embroideries, Neck Ties,
Handkerchiefs, Veils,
Napkins, Table Cloths, Towels, Etc.,

SPECIALLY APPROPRIATE FOR PRESENTS.

THE STORE NOW OCCUPIED BY THEM FOR RENT. 12 8 thstu12t

HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Positively for the next Fifteen Days only, our whole Stock of LINENS will be open to buyers at

REDUCED PRICES,

From which many Elegant and Useful Presents may be selected.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

DRY GOODS.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Of substantial worth, and always of an acceptable kind, may be selected from our large, varied, and fresh Stock, than which none in our line is superior. We have reduced many goods, and suggest our superb

CLOTH STOCK.

CLOAKS, $4·00 to $125.
SHAWLS, $1 to $70.
DE-IRABLE POPLINS.
MERINOES, 50 cents up.
CHEAP BLANKETS.
EVERY KIND QUILTS
MERRIMAC PRINTS.
MOURNING GOODS
25 CENT DRESS STUFFS.
HANDKERCHIEFS. [9 26 fstu3mrp
TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC.

LOW PRICES.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL PRESENTS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

EMBROIDERED PIANO and TABLE COVERS,
RICH TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS,
ELEGANT EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
FINEST MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS,
EXTRA PREMIUM BLANKETS,
SPLENDID DOUBLE DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, from two up to eight yards long, with an extensive assortment of Napkins, Doyleys, and Towels, of all sizes, and the finest goods ever imported.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

12 16 10trp PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET

Invites attention to his stock of

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.

Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and paired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 29 2mrp

1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Wish to keep before the public the fact that their aim is to keep the largest and most varied stock of all descriptions of

CLOTHS

To be Found in Philadelphia.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

9 4] PHILADELPHIA.

1868.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS! USEFUL PRESENTS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

Prices Greatly Reduced.

SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
HDKFS. and UMBRELLAS,
SKIRTS, CORSETS,
ETC. ETC.,

AT

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

(Popular Stand. Established in 1853),

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

9 26 3m 6] PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—Persons can ride to our door from any part of the city. All goods delivered carefully, and free of charge.

EXTRA NOTICE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The Entire Stock is Offered at the Very LOWEST PRICES.

HOOP SKIRTS.

1115. WILLIAM T. HOPKINS,

MANUFACTURER OF THE

Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts,

HAS REMOVED TO

HIS NEW, COMMODIOUS, AND CENTRALLY LOCATED STORE,

No. 1115 CHESNUT Street,

Where he has opened the most complete line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts and Corsets ever before offered in America, embracing every quality, style, shape, and size, and at prices to meet the views of all.

Our Champion Skirts are manufactured to meet the wants of first-class trade, and are better and cheaper than all others in the market. Plain Skirts, from 20 to 50 springs, from $1 to $2·25. Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, from $1·20 to $3, warranted in every respect. Misses' Skirts, from 8 to 45 springs, from 25c. to $1·70. Complete lines of low-priced New York Skirts, 15 springs, 35c.; 20 springs, 45c.; 25 springs, 50c.; 30 springs 60c.; 35 springs, 65c.; and 40 springs 75c.

Corsets, Corsets, Corsets, forty different styles and prices. Superior French and German Corsets, best makes and styles, from $1 to $7; Thompson & Langdon's Glove-fitting Corsets, from $2·25 to $5·50; extra quality hand-made Whalebone Corsets, from 75c. to $2·20; Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corsets, highly recommended by physicians, at $3 $4·50, $5·50, and $6. Every lady should call and examine them.

Also, special attention is invited to our assortment of LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS, which will be found at prices less than the materials can be bought for.

MANUFACTORY AND SALES-ROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT Street.

12 12 stuth6t WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sail at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to

8 25 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, December 19.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2,

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	2	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	20
by Branch Steamer.		by Branch Steamer.	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf below Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Va.
6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 301
No. 192 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Dec. 19, don't go	Saturday Dec. 19, 8 A.M
Monday, " 21, 6½ A.M	Monday, " 21, 10 A M
Tuesday, " 22, 7 A.M	Tuesday, " 22, 11 A.M
Wed'day, " 23, 8 A.M	Wed'day, " 23, 12 M.
Thursday, " 24, 8½ A.M	Thursday, " 24, 12½ P.M
Friday, " 25, 9 A.M	Friday, " 25, 1 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

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Will be sold, at Public Auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of Stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

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13,249 Shot, Shell, Spherical Case, Stands of Grape and Canister, for smooth bore and rifled guns, of various calibres.
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272 N. C. O. and Musicians' Swords,
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Artillery and Cavalry Bits and Iron Parts, for field carriages.
27,670 Cartridge Bags (flannel and serge).
Rope and Corn Sacks.
Blacksmiths', Carpenters', Saddlers', and Armorers' Tools, etc.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of cannon; four days for all other stores.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. cash to be paid on day of sale, balance on delivery of the goods.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

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The Popular Vote of England.

From the London Spectator.

The amazing party mendacity of the Conservative papers in asserting that the Conservative minority represents (if the metropolitan boroughs be excluded) a real majority of the English electors, has induced us to obtain a rough calculation of the actual votes given in all the contested elections of which the results were known up to last Thursday night.

In Lancashire, the boasted area of the great Conservative triumph, the actual popular vote given in the contested elections is as nearly as possible balanced, an infinitesimal majority of not quite two hundred belonging to the Conservatives. The contested boroughs have given a majority of near 5,000 votes to the Liberals, and the contested counties (though represented in Parliament solely by eight Conservatives) have only given a majority of 5,000 to the Conservatives. Lancashire, therefore, may be practically said to be in equilibrium on the great question of the day. Its popular vote is ambiguous. It cannot make up its own mind. It believes in the Liberal policy with its soul, and hates it with its carnal passions. It tries to be Liberal, but its jealousy and dislike of the Irish are too much for it. The spirit wrestling against the flesh has been worsted,—barely worsted,—and its weight is consequently divided all but equally between the two scales of the balance. Now let us look to the other great manufacturing county,—Yorkshire. Here, in spite of our disadvantage of the total exclusion of the great uncontested Liberal division of that county, the North-West Riding, there is only a Conservative majority of about 140 on the county struggles as yet known (which would of course, be transformed into a considerable Liberal majority if the North-West Riding had been contested), and a vast majority for the Liberals on the contests in the boroughs, a majority of about 8 to 3. The county as yet gives a vote which we may fairly consider (taking the uncontested county division into consideration) as full two to one for the Liberals. Yorkshire, therefore, has a strong opinion in favor of the Liberal policy. London separately (including Greenwich) gives about two to one for the Liberals. So far, then, we have a popular vote practically ambiguous in Lancashire, but Liberal in the ratio of two to one in the other two great centres of population, Yorkshire and the metropolis. Now let us consider the English county vote, exclusive of the two great counties we have estimated separately. This gives, of course, a Conservative majority, but one in amount nothing like that which the list of the number of members returned on each side would alone suggest.

The popular majority for the Conservatives in the other contested counties of England and Wales is not 23,000 in a total number of 272,000 votes—that is, is not a majority of 9 per cent. If the county contests in Lancashire and Yorkshire were taken into account, the majority would be about 28,000, but the percentage would be even smaller than before on the total popular votes given. On the other hand, take the boroughs of England, exclusive of those of the counties already taken into account and of London, and the popular vote shows a majority of about 85,000, or more than 20 per cent., and if we add the majorities in the Lancashire and Yorkshire boroughs and London, the popular majority would be increased to above 199,000 votes on the whole boroughs of England, and the percentage to 24 per cent. While the English counties alone have not given a popular majority of 9 per cent. on the total vote for the Conservatives, the English boroughs alone have given a popular majority of 24 per cent. And, finally, taking England (and Wales), counties and boroughs, altogether, the popular vote gives the Liberals a majority of about 172,000 votes for the Liberals; that is, more than 14 per cent., (say) one-seventh of the whole number of votes given, and a far greater popular majority than the Conservatives have attained in the counties alone.

So much for England, which has been blessed in the counties by the supposition of the clergy that the fall of the Irish Church will involve evil consequences to the English Church. In Ireland an estimate was attempted, but so many seats had not been contested, that the returns are entirely useless for any purpose, and we have omitted them. It is known that the Liberal majority of members already returned in Ireland is about twenty-three, but there is no means of arriving at even a rough estimate of the popular vote.

In Scotland, the most impartial part of the empire, on this question at least—for England has been largely actuated by the fears of the clergy for the consequences to their own establishment—the popular vote is overwhelming on the Liberal side, near four to one on the whole country, five to one in the boroughs, and even in the counties the majority is about 20 per cent. on the total county vote.

Finally, taking Great Britain as a whole, the majority on the popular vote is about 232,000, on a total vote of 1,278,000, or more than one-sixth, more than 16 per cent. We conclude, then, that in the most impartial parts of the kingdom the popular vote for the Liberal policy has been immense and final; that even in selected constituencies most subject to the influence of the clergy, and, by the admission of all, most Conservative, there is a vastly less majority against the Liberals than there is in their favor in those constituencies best situated for a perfectly impartial and cool reply to the issue put to them; finally, that in Great Britain alone, leaving Ireland out of account altogether, there is a decisive judgment in favor of justice to Ireland, which is naturally very strongly supported by Ireland's own verdict. Even excluding the verdict of those who are most deeply interested in the matter, Great Britain declares for justice to Ireland. Nay, even excluding Scotland, which is, we believe, better able to give a fairer decision than England herself, England alone, and in spite of the imaginary consequences of the measure to the clergy of her own Church, has decided by a very decisive majority for justice to Ireland.

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A suit has also been commenced in the United States Circuit Court against several parties for infringement of "CUTLER'S PATENT" for desiccating fish.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST MANUFACTURING OR SELLING THE ARTICLE KNOWN AS "DESICCATED CODFISH," unless authorized to do so under licenses from William D. Cutler or his assignees, as all infringements will be promptly prosecuted.

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J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwf3m

TRUSSES.

"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1247 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Motions, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments. Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock of Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 tuthsm

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Disease of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Nottel French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 409 N. SIXTH Street and No. 708 RACE Street. 7 22 tf

BIBLES, ETC.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

CHRISTMAS,
WEDDING, AND
BIRTHDAY
PRESENTS.

Also, Presentation Bibles for

CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES, AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Panelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

W. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

Harding's Patent Chain-Back

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for Holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain Back Albums are unrivalled.

Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for Holiday stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

W. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT St., Philada.,

12 21 3t8p Below Fourth, South Side.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

The Protestant Episcopal Book Society

would respectfully call the attention of their Friends and the Public in general to their large and complete stock of English

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS,

both of the English and of our own publication, in all the various styles of binding, from the cheap Sunday School to the handsome presentation edition,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ALL THE NEW UNOBJECTIONABLE BOOKS OF THE SEASON,

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS,
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY AND GIFT BOOKS.
TOY BOOKS,
PICTURE REWARD CARDS,
SUNDAY SCHOOL WALL CARDS,
CHROMOS, ETC.

Catalogues sent on addressing [12 19 5trp

Protestant Episcopal Book Society,

No. 1224 CHESNUT St.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Luddington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids, however, are invited and will be entertained for the transportation to and from the following points, the rate bid to be per 100 pounds for the entire distance, and not per 100 miles, as in the foregoing case:—

FROM FORT HARKER

to Forts Zarah, Larned, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM FORT HAYS

to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE

to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland and Union.

The transportation herein advertized for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 (in cash or certified check payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded, to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri,

12 17 10t L. C. EASTON,
Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't Mo.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

24 1f BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 6m8

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY,
INKSTANDS, a large assortment
WRITING DESKS, CARD CASES,
POCKET BOOKS, SCOTCH GOODS.
FINE ENGLISH PLAYING CARDS
ENGLISH KNICK-KNACKS

DREKA,

STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,

12 12 12t **No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.**

GREAT DISPLAY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Writing Desks,
Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Papier-Mache.
Leather Writing Cases.
Backgammon Boards.
Gold Pens.
Games. Water Colors.
Parlor Croquet, from $10 per set up.
Boxes of Paper and Envelopes, stamped with birds, butterflies, flowers, etc., for Presents.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Stationers and Engravers,

NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

OPEN EVENING. 12 12 stuth6trp

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have now on hand the largest and finest assortment of FANCY GOODS ever offered to the public, of the newest designs, of late importations, and at unprecedentedly low prices.

BRONZE CLOCKS, STATUARY, INKSTANDS, ETC. ETC.
PARIAN GROUPS, BUSTS, STATUETTES AND VASES.
CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES, TOILET SETS, BOUQUET HOLDERS, ETC.
LAVA SMOKING SETS, CIGAR HOLDERS, MATCH AND TOBACCO BOXES.
JARDINIERES of various designs, richly mounted on Wood and Bronze. BRONZE AND CHINA CARD STANDS, FLOWER POTS, HANGING VASES, ETC. ETC.

S. A. HARRISON,

No. 1010 CHESNUT Street,

12 8 tuths9trp PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

ANNUALS,
JUVENILES,
TOY BOOKS,
PRAYER BOOKS,
BIBLES, ETC. ETC.

CHARLES DESILVER,

No. 1229 CHESNUT Street,

12 10 thstu9t4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING

PRESENTS.

WILSON & STELLWAGEN,

No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, BRIDAL SILVER,

MUSICAL BOXES, AND FINE

FRENCH CLOCKS.

All of which we are offering

AT REDUCED RATES. 12 17 14t

HOLIDAY GOODS.

EDWARD CHRISTMANN

OFFERS A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES,

DRESSING CASES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET REQUISITES,
CUTLERY, ETC. ETC.

ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

EDWARD CHRISTMANN,

12 16 14trp **No. 702 CHESNUT Street.**

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,

No. 1031 CHESNUT Street.

Dolls, Card Baskets, Cigar Cases, Smoking Caps, Portemonnaies, Leather Goods, Zephyr Shippers, Cushions and Tidies, Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.

A beautiful assortment of Fine Jewelry, new styles, Jet, Gilt, Pearl, Steel, Coral, and Plain Sets.

Chains, Necklaces, Handkerchief Holders, Studs, Sleeve Buttons and Bracelets.

Head Dresses for Parties and Operas.

Fine Fans and Fancy Goods,

Ribbons, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts.

100 pairs very rich Embroidered Slippers at $1 75 and $2.

Store open evenings during holidays. 12 14 12t

GOLD-HEADED

PRESENTATION CANES

AT

WRIGGINS & CO.'S,

12 18 7trp S. E. Cor. TENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHOICE WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES; IMPORTED ALES, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, Etc., IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

SNYDER & CADWALLADER,

12 15 1m 8p **No. 930 ARCH STREET.**

LEGAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of an ordinance of Councils, approved April 24, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewers on Eighteenth street, from Vine street to Spring Garden street, and on Walnut street, from Thirty-third to Thirty-eighth street, will be paid January 5th, 1869.

All persons having claims for labor done or material furnished for said sewers are requested to present the same for payment on or before 12 o'clock M. of the fifth day of January, 1869.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
12 8tu3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

ESTATE OF JOHN DUBOIS, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them to

ELIZA DUBOIS, Executrix,
12 1 tu6t* No. 605 TASKER Street.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON THE Estate of FRANCIS J. TROUBAT, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands to make known the same without delay, to

R. TROUBAT, M. D., Administrator,
12 8 tu 6t No. 1004 WALLACE street.

THE BELLS OF MOSCOW.

The Holy City—The Great Bell—The Ivan Tower—Music of the Bells, Etc.

The foreign correspondent of the N. Y. *Observer* has the following article on "The Bells of Moscow" in the last issue of that paper:—

At the foot of the Ivan Tower, in the Kremlin of Moscow, supported by a pedestal of stone, is the largest bell in the world, and probably the largest that ever *was* in the world. A piece is broken out of its side, and the fragment is lying near. The breadth of the bell is so great—it is twenty feet across—that the cavity underneath has been used as a chapel, where as many people can stand as in a circle sixty feet around.

In Russia the bell is an instrument of music for the worship of God as truly and really as the organ in any other country. This fact is not mentioned in the accounts we have of the wonderful, enormous, and almost incredibly heavy bells that have been cast in Moscow, but it is the key to what would otherwise be difficult to explain. It appears to be stupid to cast bells so large as to be next to impossible for convenient use, in danger always of falling and dragging others to ruin in their fall. But when the bell is a medium of communication with the Infinite, and the worship of a people and an empire finds expression in the majestic tones of a bell, it ceases to be a wonder that a bell should have a tongue which requires twenty-four men to move, and whose music should send a thrill of praise into every house in the city and float away beyond the river into the plains afar.

Moscow is the holy city of the Greek Church. Pilgrims come hither from thousands of miles off, and on foot, and sometimes without shoes. I have seen them, with staves in their hands, and their travel-worn feet wound up in cloths, wending their way to the sacred hill. And when they draw nigh unto the city, and on the evening air the music of these holy bells is first borne to their ears, they fall upon their faces, prostrate, and worship God. If they could go no further, they would be content to die there, for they have heard the bells of Moscow, and on their majestic tones their souls have been taken up to heaven! This is the sentiment of the superstitious peasant; and it is a beautiful sentiment, ideal indeed, but all the more delicate and exalted.

As long as five hundred years ago, this casting of bells was an art in Russia. It is one of the fine arts now. Perhaps our great bell founders, the Meneelys, will not admit that the founders there have any more skill in their manufacture than we have, and I am not sure that their bells have any tones more exquisite than ours would have if we would put as much silver and gold into our bell metal as they do. But so long as those precious metals are at the present premium, little or none of them will find its way into our church bells. We have not the mistaken idea of the Russian as to the use of a bell. We use it to call the people to the house of worship. They use the bell for worship. Our bells speak to us. Their bells praise God. They cast their silver and their gold into the molten mass, and it becomes an offering, as on an altar, to Him who is worshipped with every silvery note and golden tone of the holy bell.

This one great bell is the growth of centuries. In 1553 it was cast, and weighed only 36,000 pounds. It fell in a fire and was recast in 1654, being increased to the astonishing weight of 288,000 pounds. This was too vast a weight to be taken up to the top of the tower, and it was sustained by a frame at the foot of it. In 1706 it fell in another fire and was broken into fragments, which lay there on the ground about thirty years. It was recast in 1733, and four years afterwards a piece was knocked out of the side of it, and it has been standing here on the ground more than a century. It weighs 444,000 pounds! In the thickest part it is two feet through. It has relief pictures on it of the Emperor and Empress, of the Saviour and the Virgin Mary, and the Evangelists.

Ascending the Ivan tower, we find on three successive stories bells to the number of thirty-four. Some of these are of a size to fill one with astonishment had he not seen the giant below. The largest is on the first story above the chapel, and weighs more than sixty tons. It swings freely and is easily rung. I smote it with the palm of my hand, supposing that such a blow could not produce the slightest vibration in such a mighty mass of iron, but it rung out as clear and startling as if a spirit within had responded to my knock without. Two bells are of solid silver, and their tones are exquisitely soft, liquid, and pure. It was exciting to go from one to another and strike them with their tongues, or with your hand, and catch the variety and richness of their several melodies.

The chapel below is dedicated to the patron saint of all ladies about to be married, and it may be readily believed that the bell that gives expression to their prayers will have, at least to their ears, the sweetest tone of all the bells in Moscow.

I had come down from the Kremlin to my lodgings at Billot's, and, wearied with the wanderings of the day, was lying on the bed and looking out on the city. It is just before sunset, and the day has been oppressively warm. A delicious glow from the gorgeous west is bathing all the domes and roofs with splendid colors, and silence is stealing in with the setting sun upon the crowded town. It is the eve of one of their most holy festivals of the Church. One vast church edifice is directly in view of my window, and but a short way off.

As I lie musing from this church at hand comes the softest, sweetest tone of an evening bell. Another tone responds. A third is heard. The Ivan tower on the height of the Kremlin utters his tremendous voice, like the voice of many waters. And all the churches and towers over the whole city, four hundred bells and more, in concert, in harmony, "with notes almost divine," lift up their voices in an anthem of praise, such as I never thought to hear with mortal ears; waves of melody, an ocean of music, deep, rolling, heaving, changing, swelling, sinking, rising, sounding, overwhelming, exalting.

I had heard the great organs of Europe, but they were tame and trifling compared with this. The anthem of Nature at Niagara is familiar to my ear, but its thunder is one great monotone. The music of Moscow's bells is above and beyond them all. It is the voice of the people. It utters the emotions of millions of loving, beating, longing hearts, not enlightened, perhaps, like yours, but all crying out to the Great Father, in these solmn and inspiring tones, as if these tongues had voices to cry:—"Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty, Heaven and Earth are full of Thy glory."

—Digging has commenced for the foundations of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill.

—Mrs. E. L. Davenport lost $700 worth of jewelry in Portland.

—The Cuban rebellion has depreciated the cost value of slaves.

—Burlingame has made his peace with the new British ministry.

—The "handbills" reproduced by the Daily were prejudicial to the success of its candidate.

—Chicago hopes for direct trade with the West Indies.

FINANCIAL.

THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR

First Mortgage Bonds

AT PAR.

Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles

Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST-CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:—

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONST UCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapidity with which it has been executed are without parallel in h story, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalled." The Report states that any deficiencies that exist are only those incident to all newroads, and that could not have been avoided without materially retarding the progress of the great work. Such deficiencies are supplied by all railroad companies after the completion of the line, when and wherever experience shows them to be necessary. The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 137 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are *en route*. The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars

Besides a donation from the Government of 2,560 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company have already received $22,158,000 of this subsidy, of which $1,280,000 was paid Dec. 6, and $640,000 Dec. 14.

Government Aid—Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, and no more. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2 386,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years—*six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. No other corporate bonds are made so secure.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest at 6 per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

WM. S. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

And in New York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's Advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

DUE JANUARY 1, 1869,

Will be paid on and after that date,

IN GOLD COIN, free of Government Tax,

At the Company's office,

No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York.

Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered December 30.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

Dec. 16, 1868. 12 17 thstuim

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

611 PHILADELPHIA.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,

B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

S. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,

11 28 PHILADELPHIA.

E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STOCK, GOLD

AND NOTE BROKERS.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS,

FOR

PENNSYLVANIA

AND

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South Third St.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2 tf

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At Par,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

625 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Roc Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 85 and accrued interest

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

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N. B. Browne,	J Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
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OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President

C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.

E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868

1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868

1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868

1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868

1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868

1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868

1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868

1868 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE BROTHER & CO., No. 2200 SOUTH Street. 1868

1 13

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

OPERA GLASSES.

OPERA GLASSES.

A large and elegant variety.

GOLD SPECTACLES,

MAGIC LANTERNS,

A very large assortment

MICROSCOPES,

STEREOSCOPES, and

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

And a large variety of Useful and Ornamental articles for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,

12 11 12trp No. 728 CHESNUT Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets.

Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

Also, WOOL SACKS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693 22	$359,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Aaron Read,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,00.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,366 72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
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William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 28

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, Opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlvain,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.

Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.

Actuary, LOWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

Important from the Great Fire

EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE

VICTORIOUS!

SAVES THE BOOKS AND PAPERS WITH ONLY THE INSIDE DOOR CLOSED,

SHOWING THE GREAT VALUE OF HAVING A SAFE WITH THE INSIDE DOOR.

BE CAREFUL AND BUY NO OTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, 12th mo. 4th, 1868.

Evans & Watson—Respected Friends:—We had one of your well known Inside-door Fire-proof Safes in the destructive fire at No. 621 Market street, last evening. The fire extended so rapidly we had not time to close the main or outside door of the safe the inside door only being shut. On examining the contents of the safe next morning, much, to our surprise we found the books well preserved and in excellent legible condition. We take great pleasure in recommending your Inside-door Fire-proof Safes, for without the inside-door improvement we would most certainly have lost all our books and papers.

Yours, very truly, SMEDLEY BROS.

We are now selling our stock of Safes at cost prices in order to close business. Call soon and be convinced. Such an opportunity never before offered. Every business house ought to have an Evans & Watson Safe.

EVANS & WATSON,

No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street,

12 11 18t ABOVE CHESNUT.

C. L. MAISER,

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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

8 8 No. 434 RACE Street

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SUITABLE ARTICLES

For Presentation to Gentlemen.

FANCY SCARFS AND NECKTIES.
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
FANCY BORDERED LINEN HDKFS.
EAR MUFFS AND MUFFLERS.
WRIST COMFORTERS, OF SILK AND WOOL
SILK SUSPENDERS.
SHIRT STUDS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.
HEMSTITCHED LINEN HDKFS.
DRIVING GLOVES, ETC. ETC.

The above may be had in great variety and at very low prices at

LINFORD LUKENS'

GENTS' FURNISHING BAZAAR,

No. 43 S. EIGHTH Street,

Above Chesnut Street. 12 16 J1

GREAT REDUCTION.

Preparatory to taking account of stock January 1, we will, until that date, offer our large stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Greatly Below Usual Prices,

As we have, in addition to a complete assortment of

Shirts, Underwear, and Hosiery,

An elegant variety of Fancy Goods, comprising Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, and other requisites for gentlemen, with a rich stock of

WRAPPERS AND BREAKFAST COATS.

This will afford an opportunity for procuring Holiday Presents at Moderate Prices.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

12 10 thstu to 12 31 No. 706 CHESNUT St.

ESHLEMAN

BROTHERS

WILL OPEN A NEW STOCK OF

Men's Furnishing Goods,

AT

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

ON DECEMBER 15.

Selling off Old Stock at [12 14 1mrp

SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

H. G. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 rp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

EXORBITANT PRICES!

EXORBITANT PRICES!

EXORBITANT PRICES!

The rule at most RESTAURANTS nowadays is to charge

EXORBITANT PRICES

For edibles and sibibles, but such is

NOT THE STYLE AT

JACKSON'S RESTAURANT,

S. E. Corner SIXTH and ARCH,

Where the BEST XXX ALE IS ONLY FIVE CENTS A GLASS.

THE BEST OYSTERS TEN CENTS A PLATE

THE BEST AND BIGGEST STEWS TWENTY CENTS.

FRIED TWENTY CENTS A HALF DOZEN,

And every thing else in the same proportion.

REMEMBER JACKSON'S RULE,

To Dispense Nothing but the best, and that too at the LOWEST PRICES.

HIS BILL OF FARE is as large and varied as any in the city, and MEALS ARE FURNISHED AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

JACKSON,

S. E. Corner SIXTH and ARCH Streets,

12 19 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

WANAMAKER'S

FIRST-CLASS

DINING ROOMS,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

No. 42 S. SECOND Street, Above Chesnut.

ALSO,

DELAWARE AVENUE AND SPRUCE ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Best and Cheapest Places in Philadelphia to get a Good Meal. 12 14 12trp

405 CHESNUT STREET,

OLD RYE HOTEL.

LUNCH OF VENISON, and other Game in Season, every day from 10½ to 12 M.

12 9 1m ROBERT BLACK.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

No. 116 South SIXTH Street.

12 9 1m H. REINHARD, Proprietor.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

GEORGE ZIELLEY,

Formerly Fitzwater & Zielley,

Filbert street, above Eighth street,

has opened the old stand,

N. W. COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS.,

where he will be glad to see his friends.

12 11 1m GEORGE ZIELLEY.